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HONGKONG

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

INFLUENZA IN SHANGHAI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, February 24.

The influenza epidemic has returned. The American School has been closed, 28 cases of a mild form being reported.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG SHIELD.

Club 2; Navy 1.
2ND DIVISION.
Staffs and Depts. 2; 83rd Coy. 1.
Kowloon 2; 88th Coy. 1.

The ground was very slippery and the conditions generally were unpleasant for this match on Saturday, but there was a very large crowd present when the teams lined out, and it was seen that the Club were still without McCubbin, whilst Navy lacked the services of Smith. The game started in a very brisk manner, Navy being early aggressors, but the Club defence quickly settled down in their strange positions before Navy could gain much advantage. When the Club forwards got going they looked dangerous, and from a good burst, Mc Tavish, with a nice opening, sent in a fine shot in the top corner of the net, well out of Crocker's reach. This early success was very encouraging to the Club and their supporters and was well cheered. The Navy broke away strongly from the kick-off, Mc Niven being bundled over when on the point of shooting, and several corners were forced against the Club, which were well cleared. The Club did some pressing in turn, chiefly through Mc Tavish and Richelmann, both of these players playing on top of their form, and a slight hesitancy on the part of the Navy backs allowed Mc Tavish a chance, which he utilised by directing the ball past Crocker, putting Club two up. The Navy played desperately to reduce the lead and Mc Niven and Goolacre at outside left were a constant source of trouble to the defence, but had no luck, the Club defence tackling very determinedly.

The game hereabouts got very exciting. The spectators, or a certain section of them, showed very bad sport in remarks of a very insulting nature to certain of the Club players, one or two of whom were bearing marks of a severe nature, and the referee had to speak to the players who showed signs of getting out of hand. The interval arrived with the Club leading by 2 goals to nil. The second half started with the conditions very unpleasant, and rain in the first half making the ball greasy and heavy, and difficult to control. The Club were the first to attack, Richelmann sending outside when in a good position, and Navy then took up the running, putting in some very hard pressure, but the Club defence was sound. The Navy goal came very unexpectedly. A shot from one of the inside forwards struck the cross-bar, the ball rebounding back into the field of play where it was cleared, but the referee to everyone's surprise, whistled for goal. The decision was very doubtful, but was accepted by the Club members in a sporting manner but with the ball so slippery such a goal was hardly possible. With only one goal down, Navy redoubled their efforts, and the exchanges were very robust. Black, of the Club, was tackled heavily whilst clearing, by the outside right of the Navy team, the latter player falling, and the referee caused another mild sensation by ordering the Club player off the field.

With one man short, the Club played a great game to save the match, Richelmann going back, and defence was the order of the day. The Navy tried desperately to score and had very hard lines on occasions, Bolger in goal being given a chance to show his capabilities, which he did in a very reassuring manner. Excepting for some plucky bursts by the Club forwards, the game to the finish was a very anxious one for the Club defenders, the Navy missing by the narrowest of margins on several occasions. The final whistle however came with Club winners by two goals to one.

The game was a typical Cup-tie match, containing if anything a little more than the average display of bad feeling and bad football, and the clean parts of the game, which were not as frequent as might have been desired, must have been very refreshing to the spectators who journeyed to the Valley to see the better team win. The Navy had unpleasant surprises in the first half, and the game suffered in consequence of a desire on the part of some of the players to play the man instead of the ball. Crocker could not be blamed for either goal, and the backs played clever games with a slippery ball. Chapman played a rousing game at centre-half, but Smith was missed, and Mc Niven, Neale and Goolacre were dangerous forwards. Bolger, for the Club, who had not much to do in the earlier stages of the game, was the hero of the match when the Club had their backs to the wall and shows promise of being a class custodian. Chassells played magnificently at back and until his retirement Black was usually in the thick of things. Stewart was again the outstanding half-back, being of great service throughout and especially when short handed. The forwards did well against a bustling defence, Richelmann, Mc Tavish and Clark being the pick of a good line.

The Club have now to meet South China in the final for the shield, which is put up by the H.K.F.C., who are the present holders. It was won by the Club in Season 1915-16, a goal victory over the Royal Engineers after a great game securing them its possession after a lapse of about 10 years. Of the players who represented the Club in the final on that occasion only Black, Chassells, Stewart and Mc Tavish remain, the other members of the team being now at the front.

Mr. Stephenson was in charge of the game.

STAFFS AND DEPTS. V. 83RD COY.

This match on the Navy ground was of importance to the Staffs as a victory for them would give them a stronger position as runners-up. The Staffs fielded their strongest XI and a clever goal by Street gave them the lead at half-time. The 83rd responded in the second half with a goal and although the Staffs did a lot of pressing, the game was nearly finished before Burch scored, Staffs winning deservedly by the odd goal in three. 83rd Coy. are a good side and played pluckily, but Dickenson and his backs had far more to do than Glenny, Schopler and the Revd. Bundle, and the extra little bit of cleverness of the Staffs forwards all round gave them a well deserved victory.

TROUBLE AT WUCHOW.

BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED.

Our Shamen correspondent writes under date of Saturday as follows:—

Last evening a report came by wireless to Canton of serious trouble in Wuchow. Some friction appears to have arisen between the British Consulate and some river people in that port. The result was that the mob, which included some soldiers, seized the Consulate and tied him up, handling him very badly meanwhile.

The news reached the Consulate and H.B.M.'s Consul, Mr. Wyatt-Smith, arrived on the scene, only to receive similar treatment from the mob; and in addition, he sustained a nasty wound in his leg from a bayonet. These soldiers are always about with fixed bayonets, and it is reported, are quite irresponsible persons.

The Magistrate of the District is rumoured to have visited the Consulate and tendered his humble apologies. The same evening over thirty of the soldiers were arrested in connection with the affair.

H. M. S. — was dispatched from Canton first thing this morning, at full speed, to the scene of the incident, carrying strict instructions as to how to act.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Appropos of the seizure of Mr. Wyatt-Smith, the British Consul at Wuchow, by a band of Chinese, a letter from Wuchow, to a mercantile firm in Hongkong sets forth the following facts:—Some troops came down from Pinkoi. One of the soldiers molested a constable's amah. The boat people, seeing what had happened, threw stones at the soldier. The amah's master (a constable) appeared on the scene, stopped the throwing of stones, and took his servant back to the house. The soldier-molester thereupon returned to the junk and brought up other soldiers, about thirty in number.

Mr. Wyatt-Smith happened to be walking down from his house, accompanied by his wife and children. The constable called him, and the soldier then seized and struck and bound the consul and the constable, and took them to the General's Yamen.

On receipt of the news, a lieutenant of a British gunboat in port and an armed party proceeded to the consulate, where a portion of the party was landed. The remainder proceeded to the General's Yamen, where they found both the Consul and the constable had been released. The Consul then returned to his house.

KOWLOON V. 87th CO. R. A.

Kowloon had a surprise in their match with 87th Coy. on Saturday and on the run of play they were unfortunate to lose. The weather conditions appeared to adversely affect the light Kowloon forwards many chances going begging but at the interval nothing had been scored. The second half was conspicuous by the number of chances missed by the Kowloon forwards, the inside man being off in the shooting department. The R.A. eventually scored with ease in quick succession Jones and Youall doing the needful, and Kowloon replied with one by Knight, the game ending in a win for R.A. by 2 goals to 1. Kowloon must feel very annoyed over the result, but the goals count and the inside forwards who worked very hard finished badly. Wheeler alone played up to his form, and the defence could not be blamed much with the ball in the slippery state it was. Colman, Youall, Jones and Crompton were prominent for the R.A. who played a good steady game.

Mr. Townsend was in charge of the game.

QUIZ.

FATAL SHANGHAI FIRE.

MRS. E. S. KADOORIE SUFFOCATED.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie, which occurred at No. 161 Bubbling Well Road early this morning (says the Shanghai Mercury of the 15th inst.) under the saddest circumstances that we have had to record for a long time past.

Fire broke out in the lower part of the house shortly before 5 o'clock this morning, and the outbreak was discovered by the servants, who raised a prompt alarm. Sleeping on the first floor of the building were Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie and their two sons Laurence and Horace, (aged 16 and 18 respectively), and Miss Negus, a companion to Mrs. Kadoorie. All were rescued with the exception, unfortunately, of Mrs. Kadoorie, whose dead body was discovered by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade (Mr. M. W. Parr) nearly half an hour after the fire started. Death was due to suffocation.

The Fire Brigade received a telephone message at 5.02 a.m. from a foreigner reporting smoke arising from a foreign residence nearby—near the junction of Seymour and Bubbling Well Roads. A station call was given to No. 7 Company, who found, on arrival, the flames belching from the windows of the rooms on the east, on the ground floor.

A report was immediately given that Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie was in the premises, but no definite information could be given as to her exact whereabouts. Leaders were raised to the verandah outside Mrs. Kadoorie's room, but she was not in this room, and members started a thorough search. At the same time a jet was taken round the front of the premises to hold the fire to make this possible.

At this time the house was full of dense smoke, and the fire was making rapid progress towards the main entrance. The front door was locked, and some little time was taken in forcing an entrance, but a jet was taken in as far as possible and gradually a way was fought up this staircase. No trace of Mrs. Kadoorie could be found in either of the two west rooms, and on opening the door to the verandah the heat and smoke were so dense that it was impossible for the Brigade to get any further.

This of course retarded the attempted work from the main staircase, and from time to time members of the Brigade were partially overcome. As soon as possible all the bedrooms were searched and Mrs. Kadoorie was eventually found by the Chief Officer in a small store room which was immediately opposite her bedroom and against the head of the staircase. She was carried to her room, and artificial respiration was attempted, but without avail. Dr. Jackson, who had been called, arrived later and pronounced life extinct.

Apparently Mr. Kadoorie and his sons had very narrow escapes, as did Miss Negus, who was sleeping in the north-west room. It would appear that Mr. and Mrs. Kadoorie were awakened by the smoke, and went to rouse their two sons who were sleeping in the adjoining rooms. However the boys had already been rescued by a Chinese amah, and made for the front verandah, where, to their surprise and alarm, they found Mrs. Kadoorie missing.

They returned to make a search, along with Mr. Kadoorie, but the smoke and heat drove them back to the verandah, from which they were rescued by some of the compound-coolies and house boys who ran a bamboo ladder to the verandah. This ladder was afterwards taken to the window of Miss Negus's room, and she was assisted down by one of the coolies. Even then it

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

London, Feb. 23.
An influential committee of Commissioners and others has been formed for the purpose of arranging a comprehensive scheme of beacon fires throughout the country in celebration of peace day.

BOLSHEVIKS ROUTED.

London, Feb. 23.
The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople reports (Feb. 17) that General Denikin reached Brjansk, on the Caspian, in the eleventh. The Bolshevik army was routed.

HEARST AND THE WAR.

REMARKABLE REVELATIONS.

A New York message says that the Committee of the Senate which is investigating German propaganda examined at the previous day's sitting thirty-two messages sent and received by Mr. W. R. Hearst, of the New York American.

A telegram signed "Hearst" and sent to Mr. Hale, his correspondent in Berlin, on February 24, 1917, said the "vast majority of Americans that were not with Germany," adding: "I cannot see why the century-old friendship between the United States and Germany cannot be maintained and perpetuated by the high-minded and humanitarian rulers and political leaders of our respective countries."

The next day Hearst telegraphed to Mr. Carvalho, the manager of the New York American, saying: "Please keep standing in America, across top editorial page, some of the verses of 'Star-Spangled Banner' as originally written (these were hostile to Britain). Please keep standing, in evening papers, the verses printed in the American, reproduced from Harper's Weekly during the Civil War, and referring to shipping arms by England to the South."

On February 26, 1917, Hearst telegraphed to Carvalho: "Why not run red, white and blue title through all editions for a few days during these troublesome times? I think it will meet popular sentiment. Also please run little American flags to right and left of date lines on inside pages."

Another telegram to Carvalho on March 5, 1917, said: "If the situation quiets down, please remove colour and flags from first page and little flags from inside pages, reserving these for special occasions of a warlike or patriotic kind. I think they have been good for this week, giving us a very American character and probably helping to sell the papers, but to be effective they should be reserved for occasions."

The newspapers throughout the country are giving the greatest prominence to these revelations. The Tribune devoted fourteen columns to them. They are causing a tremendous impression.

was hoped that Mrs. Kadoorie had escaped, but the place was full of flames and smoke.

The fire burnt very fiercely, but Mrs. Kadoorie was confined to the east room, the rooms on the ground floor being very badly damaged and two rooms upstairs and the verandah were also damaged.

HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

ARRIVAL AT SALONICA.

One of the batch of men who left Hongkong under the General Military Service Ordinance and is included in the group despatched from Kerkira recently, writing from a transport in the Aegean Sea on December 24 last, says:—

According to expectation, we duly landed at Suez on Saturday last, and that same evening we got aboard a train for Port Said. It had generally been thought that we should spend the Christmas in Egypt, but just before leaving the ship we learned that we were to proceed to Port Said and there embark straight away for Salonica. It was not very encouraging news, for it meant that we should get no rest or opportunity to clean up that we so badly needed after three weeks on board such a dirty ship. Amid all the bustle that accompanied such an operation, we shouldered kit bags and struggled out of the ship on to the wharf, where we found a train waiting quite close. As soldiers we have got pretty well used to being packed, but the way we were bundled into the third-class coaches was simply stupendous in the matter of room economy. If we had been civilians, with only the bare clothes on our back, it would have been the maximum accommodation, but as soldiers with equipment, blankets, kit bags, etc., conditions were simply distressing.

Our last meal, at 4 o'clock the previous afternoon, consisting of tea and bread and butter (the latter only with a ration) was not followed by another until 12 noon on Sunday, and you can bet that we felt hungry. As our train ran along the canal we saw in the moonlight plenty of shipping and the sight would have been interesting under normal travelling conditions, but the enjoyment was lost on us. By six o'clock we were in Port Said, and after very little delay, we were put aboard this ship—over 1,800 of us. She is certainly a much better and larger boat than the Yarnslavl, but again we are still very much overpacked. She was an Austrian boat before; the "Koerber" by name. With her holds all fitted up in troopship fashion she is reasonably comfortable but until one has been on a troopship and lived through the life on board it is hardly possible to gain a very real idea of how things go.

The food is not nearly so good as on the last boat. It is true there is a dry canteen on board, but the price of stuff is sheer robbery. Very common biscuits are 1/6 a pound; chocolate priced at 2/1 is sold for 6/1 and so on in proportion. On Army pay, one simply can't afford to buy anything except a few cigarettes.

We expect to make Salonica to-morrow afternoon (December 25), and I am thinking that it will be a very exciting way of spending Christmas. Something may be done for us to mark the day as "festive," but one can hardly go into hysterics of joy at the thought. The business of getting off boat and into quarters will rob the day of any gaiety.

December 26.

Christmas, 1918, has come and gone, though but for the fact that the calendar told us, we would hardly have known it. Yesterday morning we went on deck in the early dawn to find that it was uncomfortably cold, but pleasantly clear. We were steering past a number of islands, and on the mainland on our port side we could see tall hills, very liberally capped with snow. As the sun came up and caught the hill tops we were treated to a magnificent view, one conical hill resembling in marked degree Fujiyama, was typically represented. Later in the morning a thick mist robbed us of the view.

To-Day's Exchange.

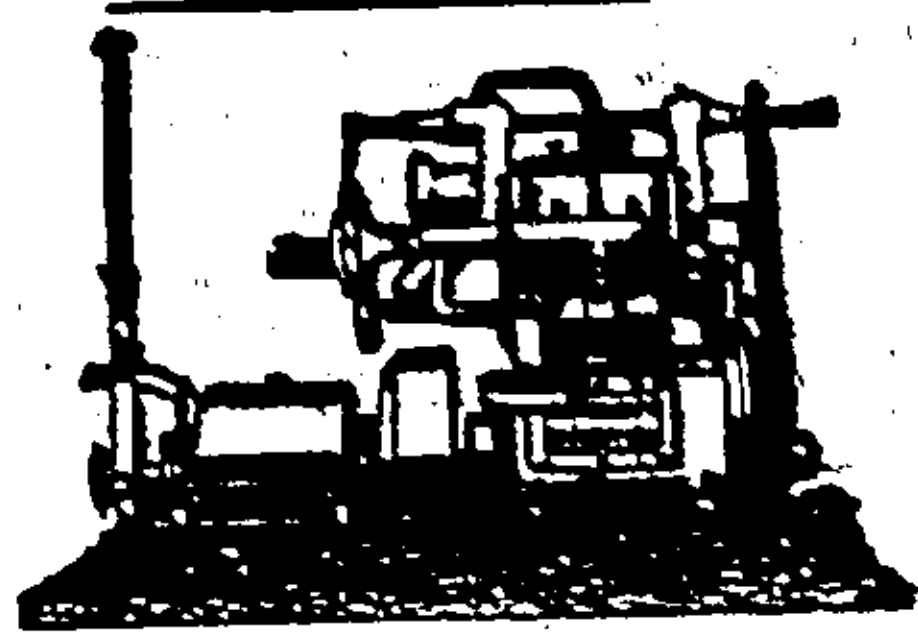
The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$4.13-16d.

Breakfast was very early served, and consisted of porridge, bread and butter and tea, with jam, but the porridge and butter (tinned margarine) were so indifferent as to reduce most of us to bread and jam. Dinner consisted of plain meat and potatoes, and for tea we had rice and jam. Just before dinner we arrived in Salonica harbour and at the time of writing we are all getting ready to leave the boat.

Salonica, Dec. 30.
On Boxing Day afternoon we landed at the town of Salonica, and thus for the first time touched Balkan soil. On marching away through the town we had a good opportunity of seeing the great damage done by the first over a year ago, practically all the sea front being demolished. The town was full of French and Allied soldiers, and the transport and Red Cross lorries denoted that the place was a large centre. One could not judge the town or its habitants properly for the first effects and the soldiers seen everywhere put matters out of perspective. Our march proved to be quite a long one—to a Camp on the hills, north-east of the town, from which we got a fine view of the harbour and snow-capped hills in the distance. The latter looked grand in the sunlight, but oh, so cold. After Hongkong and India it is a real shock, and we should feel the cold here, even though we have been issued with winter clothing and three blankets. At the moment we are living in big marquees, and we even enjoy being tightly packed at nights for the sake of warmth. The food is wholesome, and our daily menu is:—Breakfast, fat bacon, cheese, bread and tea; dinner, stew, and tea, bread, jam and tea. One gets so hungry with the cold that no food goes begging. Our equipment has all been checked and amplified, even down to the issue of steel helmets, and we certainly look like soldiers when in full marching order. What is going to happen we do not know, but there are rumours about going home, to Russia, and all over the place.

Salonica, Jan. 1919.
Just now we are certainly experiencing a soldier's life for living in marquees in wet weather and with only ground sheets to sleep on,

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SODA FOUNTAIN HABIT.

SEEN THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

Mr. P. W. Wilson, writing
from New York, says:—

On December 1 brewing beer
will cease. No revolution is
expected, as in Russia when
vodka was out off; but people are
asking about passports for
England, where they hope to be
free from taxation and temperance.
I am quite serious, and
you must expect a considerable
influx of American refugees after
the war. It may mean another
flag day, for our millionaires are
much impoverished.

This country is at once lively
and sober. The French are clever
diplomats, and have asked
people not to serve any alcohol to
their sailors. On November 19
the Anti-Saloon League holds a
conference at Columbus, Ohio,
and will call for international
measures against alcohol. No one
dreams of taking his wife or sister
into a saloon, which is what
makes the soda fountain so popular.
The medical view is that
iced-water kills, and this I can
confirm from my own experience.
But other iced mixtures are
wholesome, and numbers of these
fountains have been sent to our
troops in Mesopotamia.

Here the soda fountain is usually
located in a drug store, where
custom is divided between tonics
and ice cream, each physician assisting
the sale of the other, and
both ending in a nickel's worth
of Orangeade mixed fresh and
cold, at a nicely-tiled Neel-
ick's in the open street,
where you quaff amid the
traffic. The other day, I
slunk into a drug-store and stole
a menu card. It has more than
one hundred items of refreshment;
and you can take them like tunes
on an organ in permutations and
combinations, all the more
numerous because our organs here
ring chimes of bells like
Bruges. The list included
hot fudge, peach "Melba",
honey float and tulip ice, with
strawberry cobbler, mint freeze,
grape ricker, and chocolate-
Sunrise. Sometimes you drink
through a straw, which is hygienic,
or you use a long spoon,
which takes time. If you want
to catch a car, you merely drink.
Anyway, you sit perched up at a
high counter on a stool with one
leg to which you cling with your
ankles. There is an immense
sale of spats.

The drug store is thus an
emporium for health and hap-
piness. It is well lighted, cool
in summer, warm in winter, and
scrupulously clean. You can
purchase note paper or a picture
postcard and write to a friend.
You may talk, you may blush, or
you may read a newspaper. No
conceivable expenditure will
intoxicate you. You come out
inevitably as sober as you
went in. But you have
got into your system the
required amount of sugar. What
America has done is to substitute
internal for external fermentation.

Our distilleries, like our other
property, are distinctly personal
and individualistic. We avoid hot
drinks like tea, which in this
country is apt to be only alleged.
But we have devised a real
alternative to gin and bitters.
The drug store looks pro-
pious. It is the foundation
of every skyscraper, on which
the whole fabric depends. Re-
move the drug store, and New
York would fall to the ground.
But the saloon is not nearly so
clean or attractive—not, at least,
those that I have visited—and
liquor is obviously on the down-
grade. Cocktails before dinner
are reduced to egg-cups, and
those who imbibe are glad of
the share of those who don't.

At the movies all the laugh is
against "the trade" and its
customers. It is the teetotalers
who are supposed to be the good
fellows. And the net result is a
capacity for industrial develop-
ment positively astounding, and
a breathless progress in every
kind of social reform. There is
nothing to stop it.

On December 1 immense stocks
of brewers' grain will be released
for food. Many breweries will
become cold storage. Of the ten
thousand saloons in New York
about one-third will drop their
licences, which cost £300 in cash.
They do not care to speculate on
two months' trade. Many eligible
corner sites will be available for
drug stores. In this State, sup-
posed to be wet, about twenty
towns have, on local option, just
gone entirely dry.

LYONS FAIR NEXT MARCH.

A meeting of representatives
of leading British manufacturing
firms, organised by the Associa-
tion of Great Britain and France
to encourage British manu-
facturers to exhibit at the Interna-
tional Fair at Lyons in March,
1919, took place at Princes Rooms
recently. Admiral Sir Charles
Dundas, Secretary of the Associa-
tion of Great Britain and France,
said that the two nations which
showed themselves before the war
most energetic in trade were the
Germans and the Japanese, both
of whom owed their success
chiefly to unity and Government
support. Commercial unity in
this country would mean that we
could easily demand and get Gov-
ernment support. The Lyons
Fair, which provided a great
opportunity to manufacturers to
extend their foreign trade, would
take place at about the same time
that peace should be declared.
M. A. Victor, Deputy Mayor of
Lyons, said that the Lyons Fair
would be, perhaps, for ever closed
to German firms. Next year's
fair would be a record in every
way. Exhibits by British manu-
facturers would be admitted with-
out payment of duty, so long as
they were afterwards returned to
this country.



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GERMAN NEWS AND VIEWS.

LOOKING FOR CREDIT.

London, December 9.—The
German Press now contains a
good deal of evidence that
economic arguments are begin-
ning to play a large part in all
non-Bolshevik calculations in
Germany. It is, indeed, obvious
that, if a National Assembly is
soon elected, and if an agreement
is reached about the future con-
stitutional and political structure,
the success will largely be due to
economic fear of any extreme
Socialism and to economic ex-
pectations about the peace.

All moderate reformers seem
to agree that the Prussian Pre-
sidency of the Empire, and the
Prussian domination of the Feder-
al Council, or of whatever body
is substituted for the Federal
Council, will disappear. But the
economic argument points to the
consolidation of large territorial
units, and it may very probably
be found that, with an eye to
foreign opinion, even more atten-
tion will be given—always assum-
ing that Germany does not really
collapse—to economic stability
than to political stability.
It is clearer than ever that
German economists see the
whole German future in
terms of foreign credit. Thus
Professor Max Weber, in his
learned articles in the Frank-
furter Zeitung on the constitu-
tional problem, writes:—

Can the bourgeoisie be shut
out economically, as its political
impotence leads laymen to sup-
pose? Whether one regrets it or
not, it is not the case. Both tem-
porarily and permanently our
economic conditions make it
impossible. The temporary
situation is simply this—that
not only our whole process of
reorganisation, but the simplest
reconstruction and the mere
feeding of the people, will for
years to come require credit.
They will require foreign credit,
and, to put it quite plainly, they
will require American credit.
Nobody should be deceived about
the fact of our inevitable
economic subjection.

Now, a purely proletarian
Government, however good in
itself, will not get credit abroad.
Its methods—the printing
machine for the manufacture of
notes, and confiscation—shift the
burden on to the shoulders of a
future generation without bring-
ing relief, and must lead directly
to economic control by foreign
countries. Only a Government
and economic system of bourgeois
structure can get credit. Faced
by the choice of crediting a
particular sum to the
bureaucratised apparatus of a
Socialist system, or to a syndicate
of free banks or industrial
organisations, foreign countries
would not hesitate for a moment;
they would lead only to the latter.
Nothing can change that fact.

Professor Weber goes on to
declare that all the talk of
"nationalisation" of finance
and industry is sheer nonsense
while Germany absolutely needs
vast amounts of foreign capital.
Thus the German economists,
although they are hurriedly
preaching the need for various
reforms, such as the breaking up
of large estates and heavily
graduated taxation, expect re-
volutionary changes to be pre-
vented because of the need of
obtaining foreign credit through
a demonstration of stability.
Their other great hope is,
of course, the third of
President Wilson's 14 points—
"the removal, so far as possible,
of all economic barriers and the
establishment of an equality of
trade conditions among all the
nations consenting to the peace,
and associating themselves for
its maintenance." Herr Arthur
Feiler, the Frankfurter Zei-
tung's economic expert, is now
writing urgent appeals for the
display by Germany of "demo-
cracy" in the economic sphere.
For example:—

What is Europe after this
war? A colony for American
capitalism. In future the whole
world will owe tribute to an
immense scale to American
capital; Germany and Russia will
also owe tribute to English and
French capital. At present it is
still quite impossible to see how
great this burden will be, and
whether all of us will be able to
bear it at all. In any case one
cannot seriously think of any

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other means of maintaining
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economic agreement.

In one of its first proclamations
the German Revolution an-
nounced the eight-hour day, and
the shortening of work
is an extremely desirable goal.
But does the Revolutionary
Government yet know how many
hours a day every German will
in future have to work for the
Entente, if the Entente is able to
put through in their full extent
its disgraceful indemnity de-
mands?

In any case, our fate will be
very grave, even if we are spared
all the further misery which still
menaces us uncertainly. We
have got still to pass through a
period of grave economic dis-
order; we have got to fight
against famine by buying food
from America without consid-
ering the price or the heavy new
debt that we thereby incur.

All the harder afterwards will be
the compulsion to the utmost
economy. A people weakened
by millions of dead and disabled
will have to produce—produce for
the indemnification of the
Entente, for the widows and
orphans, for the disabled soldiers,
for the raw materials and
food which we shall be
forced to buy abroad at
enormous prices and with our
depreciated currency and for the
payment of the debts that we
have made abroad during the war.
The writer argues that Ger-
many can get through only with
the help of President Wilson's
third point, and "then by an
intense effort, to which Germany
can be encouraged only if she
really becomes a new society."



WOMEN AND INDUSTRY.

FUTURE RESETTLEMENT OF

WORKING CONDITIONS.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., writes:—I am not one of those who believe that there will be overwhelming difficulties in the way of resettling the conditions of industry for women after the war.

Many people talk as if the whole female population was first industrially employed after August 4, 1914. This is, of course, absurdity. According to the census of 1911 there were then nearly 6,000,000 women and girls in England and Wales working for wages; more than half of the entire female population between the ages of 15 and 25 was working industrially; at the most-employed age 70 per cent. were thus occupied.

If Scotland and Ireland are added, and allowance is made for the increase of population since 1911, the number of wage-earning women was probably, even before the war, 7,000,000.

The additional number of women employed since the war, and in consequence of the war, is estimated to be about 1,350,000—that is to say, that the 7,000,000 women industrially employed before the war have grown since to 8,350,000. This increase does not appear to me to represent a formidable difficulty which will have to be overcome, but rather a wholesome and natural way of enabling the nation to rebuild its industrial and financial strength when ordinary industrial life is resumed.

SERFDOM TO FREEDOM. The value of women's industrial work during the war has been warmly acknowledged on every side. Notwithstanding the withdrawal for military purposes of at least 6,000,000 men, the flower of the industrial population, the total productivity of the nation did not diminish—it increased during the war.

One of the factors of that increase was the entry of the additional number of women workers just referred to, but more especially was it due to the suspension during the war of the Trades Union embargo upon women's labour.

During the war, and in consequence of it, the industrial woman has passed from serfdom to freedom in the industrial world.

Instead of being hampered by constant "verboten," more typical of German than of English social life, women for the first time found themselves free to take up—nay, found themselves encouraged and praised for taking up—any industrial work which they were capable of performing.

They were no longer paid the starvation wages of the pre-war period, but "good money," which enabled them to live well, put money into the War Loans, and thus have something for a rainy day. Every one agrees that this change has been accompanied by better social conditions in other respects.

But still the croakers will say that the difficulty will come when the Government is called upon to fulfil the promise given to Trade Unions in 1915 that, if they would suspend their embargo on women's work during the war, all their rules and regulations, including the prohibition of female labour, should be resumed once the war was over.

There is no getting over this solemn pledge. The Trade Unions were strong enough to see to that. It is embodied in the Munitions of War Act, and is enforceable on employers for one year after the war.

In a sense this Government pledge would make the after-war industrial position of women worse than it ever had been before. Because formerly women were kept in industrial serfdom by the rules and regulations of private societies, but the Government pledge would keep them out of all the better paid employments by Act of Parliament. It is impossible to contemplate that this will really be done.

No one can know anything of leading Trade Unionists without having deep respect for them. They have built up the standard of living of their whole class in a manner which has benefited not themselves alone but the entire nation.

HEROIC EFFORTS.

That we are not more a C 3 nation than we are is due to the heroic efforts of men Trade Unionists through generations of effort and struggle. They took, as I believe, a wrong view about the necessity for industrial freedom for women, but in this they erred, as thousands of politicians erred for many a long year in denying political freedom to women.

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STORIES OF THE NATIONS.

HOW ROME SPREAD INTO ASIA.

Four distinct and separate wars—covering the years from 213 B. C. to 146 B. C.—were fought by the Romans before they subdued the Macedonians and the Greeks. And at the same time, in several instances, the Romans were waging wars against the Phoenicians and other enemies. This shows with what unconquerable determination Rome hewed her way to supreme command of the shores of the Mediterranean.

Macedonia and Greece formed easy stepping-stones for the Romans to meddle in the affairs of Asia. The greatest of the Macedonian kings was that of the Seleucid kings, which had been reduced from the dimensions of Alexander's conquests by internal revolts until it had

The Labour party, including the Trade Unionists, took a leading part in securing political freedom for women; and I cannot think they will hold out perpetually in enforcing again upon them the loss of industrial freedom.

Moreover, it must be remembered that the presence of women in industries from which they were formerly excluded, is by no means the only industrial change which the workers will have to take into consideration. During the war, in order to maintain industrial efficiency and a high output, old-fashioned machinery has been scrapped and new industrial organisation introduced which has simply revolutionised industry.

This is one of the main causes of the increased productivity of the country during the war. And it is essential for the financial and commercial well-being of the country that this high productivity should be maintained after the war is over.

I suggest, therefore, that, at an early date, a renewed conference should take place between the Trade Unionists and the Government, that no attempt should be made by the latter to withdraw or minimise the importance of the pledges given to Trade Unionists, but that some arrangement should be arrived at, satisfactory to both sides, in view of the new industrial situation which has emerged in consequence of the war.

shrunk into the mere kingdom of Syria. But Antioch, the capital, still remained one of the great seats of Greek culture and one of the greatest cities of the world.

Thus the Romans became really masters of all western Asia, although according to their custom they didn't at once take part of the land for themselves. Rome strengthened its allies by apportioning among them the lands the Seleucid king gave up. But by 133 B. C. the Roman people were "willed" many lands in Asia and the greater part of these were made into a Roman province.

This was called the "Province of Asia" and was the first province that Rome held beyond the Aegean. In this way Rome extended its sway into Asia, while the Roman rule of the Mediterranean remained the same.

Now in all these wars—particularly those with Carthage, Macedonia and Syria—Rome was struggling with enemies on something like equal terms. For all were civilised states, and the kings of Macedonia and those in Asia had maintained the military discipline that had carried the standards of Philip and Alexander to triumph. Now came the time when Rome turned from spreading to the East and the South and began to give attention to her growth toward the West.

In the West and Romans found a totally different civilisation and method of defense and offense. For to the west of Rome the hands were occupied by the forefathers of the chief nations of modern Europe, they were only brave barbarians. Her first conquest naturally was of those who held the lands on the Mediterranean side of the Alps, which are now reckoned part of Italy. In those days those lands were called Cisalpine Gaul.

As has been told, the Gauls once overran Rome, but were driven back. Later they had helped the enemies of Rome in efforts to defeat her. So Rome at the time to which we now give attention, had driven the Gauls over the Alps and possessed all the land of Italy for her own.

But now Rome turned her eyes westward and began to look beyond the Alps. By Albert Barrett Sayres.



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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1919.

THE BANK MEETING.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is always the occasion for an important view of the world's financial outlook, with special reference to its effect on trade and commerce in the Far East. Saturday's meeting was no exception to this rule, and the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak was full of interest in this regard, and very much to the point. The Bank's activities are such, and its ramifications so interwoven with Far Eastern affairs, that business men invariably pay heed to these yearly utterances, for, besides tracing developments of the past, the Chairman's speech provides many indications of future probabilities, and as these are based on the opinions of experts, their value is apparent. The Corporation is one of the biggest and most influential British financial organisations in existence, and its sound position is well illustrated by the report presented at Saturday's meeting, which must give the utmost satisfaction to shareholders and which reflects so much credit on the management of the Bank's operations. In this connection, shareholders must have heartily welcomed the announcement regarding the Bank's policy towards amalgamations, which takes the line that nothing should be done to sacrifice its present freedom or to merge its identity in that of a partner. The Court of Directors bases that policy on the belief that it can secure all the advantages of amalgamations by friendly alliances and working arrangements with banks working in other spheres than its own, and judging by its past record, there is every reason for regarding this as a wise and satisfactory resolve.

To men of commerce, and, indirectly, to the public generally the most important part of the Chairman's speech was that in which he dealt with the silver outlook. Mr. Holyoak was able to show that despite the Armistice and other factors which might have had the opposite effect, the requirements of silver for coinage purposes are still far from satisfied, and he prophesied that a fixed maximum price is likely to continue for some time. His assertions regarding the growing demand for silver were backed up by facts pointing to such a likelihood. It is true, as he stated, that for the purposes of trade in the Orient, a low rate of exchange is generally to be preferred to a high one, but it is equally true, as he says, that of even more importance than that is a steady exchange, as trade and prices of commodities adjust themselves in time to any rate. Bearing these points in mind, there is little cause for anxiety over the probable continuance of a high dollar; indeed, any big sudden drop would prove decidedly serious to trade and to the public as well, for the inevitable result would be a rise in the prices of practically all commodities. This, in turn, would naturally enhance the already high cost of living.

The outspoken references made at the meeting to China's financial position were decidedly *apropos*, and we can only express the hope that they will reach the ears of those for whom they were primarily intended. The Chairman was able to show that, because of the absurd civil war and the maintenance of a huge, uncontrolled Army, China has had to face a monthly bill of from twelve to fifteen million dollars, for the meeting of which she has only been able to count on the four to five millions released from the salt revenues, which, happily for her, are under foreign control. The upshot, of course, has been indiscriminate borrowing from Japan, on terms corresponding to the extremity of her need. This kind of thing, as we have repeatedly pointed out, cannot go on for ever without its effect on the integrity and independence of the country, and the first need undoubtedly is that militarism should be squashed once and for all. The effects of militarism in China are just as bad as they have been in Europe. China can do much for herself by developing her resources and by refraining from hindering others in that work. She can do more still, as the Chairman of Saturday's meeting pointed out, by employing capable and sympathetic foreigners as executive officials charged with the duty of carrying out necessary reforms. The value of disinterested foreign assistance, directed by men of high integrity, having China's true welfare at heart, has been abundantly demonstrated in the case of the Customs and Salt Services, but for the foreign control of which the country would to-day be in even a worse plight than it finds itself. Only when the Chinese repose their trust in help of this sort and begin to work in co-operation with each other for the common good, will brighter days dawn for the country as a whole. That is the lesson to be gained from the warnings uttered at the meeting under notice.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE CULTURE-BEARER.

If any proof were needed of Britain's role as a culture-bearer it can be found, brought right up to date, in the Near Eastern regions which we have occupied as a result of the war. Lord Curzon, speaking on what we have accomplished in Mesopotamia in the matter of irrigation, agriculture, education of children and the general development of the country, says more has been done in two years than in the five previous centuries. The same tale, practically, is to be told of Palestine and Syria, which is now paying its way and enjoying unprecedented prosperity which was unattainable under the Turks. In addition to all this, British Missions are feeding no fewer than 150,000 unhappy refugees in these lands. What has been accomplished is all the more remarkable when we remember that these things have been done with the war in progress. We have not waited for any decision as to the eventual disposition of these territories, either; where the civilising influence of the British has gone there has been an instant relief of distress and a prompt application of the benefits of Western methods of enlightenment and progress. These things must necessarily make for the happiness and contentment of the peoples of the lands affected, while at the same time they supply the best possible proof of Britain's uplifting influence and justify her claims to a large share in work of this character in those backward territories which have been freed from enemy control and exploitation.

GOING TOO FAR.

The Germans evidently require being brought up with a very sharp turn. We have seen how in several respects they had the temerity to ignore some of the terms of the original Armistice. Now they appear to be adopting the same attitude in regard to the *Armistice*. One of those conditions was that they had to withdraw to a specified line on the Polish front and to refrain from their operations there. A message to hand from Posen, however, shows that the Huns are continuing their artillery and infantry attacks along the whole front. Now, this sort of thing will not do. What the Germans forget is that they are the defeated ones, who have had to sue for peace, and that, as such, they are expected to do what they are told without any quibbling or conditions. So far, the Allies have treated them with the maximum of consideration, even going the length of being too liberal. But a continuance of their present mood can only have one result, and that is a general tightening of the screw. It is time that fact were made clear to the Huns, and we trust that without further ado Marshal Foch will act, and act sternly, too.

THE GERMAN BILL.

The question as to what Germany should be called upon to pay for her crime in plunging the whole world into war is now being raised. It appears that the British and the French contend that the Huns should be held responsible for all war costs, while America is said to be of opinion that only the actual war damages can be demanded. As to how far this statement represents the official viewpoint, there is no indication, but we are certain that the Allied peoples generally will uphold the Anglo-French attitude. Germany should pay the whole costs simply and solely because she, with deliberate and calculated intent, planned and caused the war and is therefore *prima facie* responsible for all that the war has cost those taking part. Germany was the aggressor; the Allies had to fight in self-defence, whether they wanted to or not. She must pay, too, for more than the actual war costs; there are some losses which have been suffered which cannot be calculated in silver or gold, such as the murder of women and children and other innocent non-combatants. Matters like these have to be taken into account in the indemnity which must be insisted upon. There must be no cutting down the bill. Germany is the arch sinner. She must pay to the full.

DAY BY DAY.

GREATNESS OF INTELLECT OUGHT TO BE ONE OF THE FORCES TO KEEP THE SOUL STABLE.

On Saturday one fatal case of enteric fever was notified, the victim being a Chinese.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin left for England on the a.s. *Mishima Maru*.

The programme of the proposed Macao Carnival, from March 1 to 4, has been cancelled.

"John Keats."—Your communication should be addressed to the paper which published the letter to which you wish to reply.

A bachelors' dance is to be held on the 7th of March at the Canton Club Theatre to all Shameenites.

On the 26th of this month, at the Canton Club Theatre, the film "A Daughter of the Gods" is to be screened.

Mr. F. A. Perry, of the American Tobacco Co., Ltd., leaves Saturday by the s.s. *Sado Maru* for a six months' vacation in the Old Country.

We understand that the scale of pay of Mercantile Marine captains and officers on the China Coast has been revised and as from January 1st the war bonus has been consolidated in the pay.

In the Open Billiard Championship of the Colony, Mr. E. Guimaraes and Sergt. Haskings meet to-night, this match being in substitution of the tie between Capt. Green and Mr. R. W. Beare, owing to the latter being away on urgent business.

On Saturday and Sunday there were record houses at the Victoria Theatre. The seventh epoch of Alexander Dumas' "The Count of Monte Cristo" was screened. The photographic studies and the acting were a revelation. "The Count of Monte Cristo" is a masterpiece and the interest is sustained all along.

A very peculiar case of mistaken identity, from a Chinese thief's point of view, was recorded to-day in the books of Mr. J. R. Wood. The man was asked to explain why he stole a basket of bias door fittings. This is what he stated: "I did not know it was bias; I thought it was cement. In the basket there was some sand. I was careless, and I did not pay any attention. I had no intention of stealing these things." Mr. Wood had no intention of believing this story and asked him to spend six weeks in the gaol.

Opium smuggling has still attractions for certain Chinese women. Our Saturday at 10 a.m. Inspector Wildin and two other Revenue Officers raided 92, Connaught Road, and in a cubicle on the first floor discovered a basket, the sides of which were lined with opium. The quantity seized was nine taels. The woman, whose basket it was, admitted her guilt. She had nothing to say in explanation of the crime. Mr. Wood asked her to contribute to the Police Treasury \$750 or suffer imprisonment for four months. In another cubicle on the same floor another basket containing opium was found. The owner, also a woman, was fined \$300.

"You have got a brilliant career," said Mr. R. E. Lindsell to a Chinese. The spectators in the Court hurriedly thought the man had rendered valuable services to the Empire during the war. The services he had rendered were many. He had spent most of his time in the Government institution and was reputed to be an expert in the larceny and unlawful possession profession. This time he walked into a dentist's shop to have his teeth attended to, but when he came out he took an overcoat that was hanging on the rack. Was it mistaken identity? Mr. Lindsell did not think so. Defendants were asked to go back to gaol and spend another six months there.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR"]

The history of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is one of the romances of joint-stock enterprise. There are few banks in the world that can equal it and none that can excel it, for rapidity of growth, abounding prosperity and prestige. Incorporated by Ordinance of the Legislative Council of Hongkong in 1867 by a group of Hongkong merchants, it started with a paid-up capital of \$2,500,000, but so insistent was the demand for bigger resources to meet the expansion of business caused by the spread of the Bank's energies all over the East that the capital has had to be increased on five different occasions and the paid-up capital is now \$15,000,000. A still more striking illustration of the Bank's development is to be found in the rise that has taken place in the deposits. Apart from its ordinary banking business the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has played a very important part in the opening up of China by the introduction of European capital for railways and other works. Acting as the agent for the Chinese Government it has been responsible for the floating of most of the Chinese Government loans in England.

Being the dozen of the banks operating in the Far East, the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation is an event which is looked forward by one and all with great interest. It is an occasion on which the Chairman lets himself go on matters financial from China to Peru. This is one of the reasons which invests the meeting with deep interest.

Great as was the prosperity of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in 1917, it has been greater during the past year. This institution renders immense services to the country. The Chairman referred in his speech to the remarkable series of amalgamations between the leading English Joint Stock Banks. Commenting on this, he said: "Without going into the

development of banking I should like to say that your Directors are firmly of opinion that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank should maintain perfect freedom and in no way barter its liberty of action or merge its identity in that of a partner. Of late years the tendency has been toward the amalgamation of English provincial and private country banks with the big joint-stock institutions which, even if their headquarters are not in London, are so closely in touch with metropolitan finance that their policy may be regarded as directed from that centre. There is no necessity for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to effect a fusion with any larger bank. Friendly alliances or working arrangements with banks operating in other spheres than the Bank's would be a better policy, and it is assuring to learn that the Board intends to adhere to this rather than espouse amalgamations.

Speaking broadly, banking operations in China during the past year were on the whole productive of satisfactory results. With the war and its restricting influence on commerce and industry, the process of rehabilitation resolved itself into a protracted ordeal. The outlook at present is quite as reassuring as could be wished. What are the views of the Chairman on the matter? He says: "Speaking for myself, whilst I am far from taking a pessimistic view of the trade outlook it must be admitted that the future is very uncertain and may contain many unforeseen difficulties which make it advisable to strengthen our position." Although the country faces a multitude of questions of readjustment still unsolved, the almost universal view is that the future holds forth for China's business nothing to cause other than a feeling of the highest optimism.

Probably there has never been a time in the history of the world in modern times when the problems of the immediate and larger economic future contained so many elements that make for uncertainty, confusion of influences and diametrically opposite predictions. There is no question of more perennial interest to residents in the Far East than silver. At present the fluctuations in the Silver market, which are reflected in the Exchange, are anxiously

PROCESSION OF THE CROSS.

A MACAO FESTIVAL.

The following programme is published for the general information of the Catholic community with regard to the above festivity.

February 27th.—The Novena commences on this day at 8.30 a.m. in the Church of St. Augustine, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacraments. Besides the Mass after the Novena there will be other Masses from 6.30 a.m. From 7 a.m. daily the Rev. Chaplain of the Church will be at the disposal of the faithful for confession.

March 8th.—A special Low Mass at 8.30 a.m. during which general communion will be administered. Solemn High Mass and sermon at 10 a.m. in which all the Confreres will be in attendance, and in the evening about 7 o'clock the Image of Our Lord will be borne in procession to the Cathedral. The Municipal Band will play during the itinerary.

March 9th.—9 a.m. High Mass with the attendance of the Cabildo Corporation as on every Sunday. At 4 p.m. the Rev. Fr. Jayme R. Martins will preach prior to the solemn return procession. When the Procession has returned to St. Augustine Church, the Rev. Dr. Antonio J. Gomes will preach the sermon of the Cross.

BILLIARDS.

CANTON CLUB HANDICAP.

The following games have been played in the first round of the Canton Club (Spring) Billiard Handicap:—A. Linbird (scratch) 250 v. C. H. Shields (scratch), 190; W. Farmer (minus 75) 250 v. H. D. Warner (minus 30), 145; C. A. Peel (minus 175) 250 v. A. de Meynard (plus 75), 204; P. Stuijbergen (scratch) 250 v. G. E. Gumbait (plus 25), 224; H. C. Shrubsole (scratch) 250 v. A. Riggensbach (plus 25), 220; Twelve other players had byes.

studied by everyone. When the Armistice was signed, we were told that the dollar would drop shortly to two shillings. We have seen all these predictions falsified and the sterling rate for the dollar is firmly entrenched, if we take little notice of the small fluctuations. It is re-assuring to know that there is little prospect of the silver market experiencing a serious slump, for the demand for silver for some considerable time will be very large. Speaking *ex-cathedra*, the Chairman said, referring to silver: "whether the rate be high or low, what is of paramount importance, and what we do, above all, desire, is a steady exchange; trade and prices of commodities adjust themselves in time to any rate." This is a truism, and all merchants will be inclined to dot the i's and cross the t's of Mr. Holyoak's statement.

If the activity in the share market is any indication, speculators are now making a fortune. There has been a boomlet on the Exchange during the week, and most stocks show a marked appreciation over the previous week's quotations. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have gone up like a rocket to \$805; China Sugars and Shanghai Docks have also participated in the race. China Sugars have gone up from \$108 and \$115, and we are told that the demand remains unsatisfied. It is the same old, old story. When the market in any stock is being rigged, there is no limit to which offerings can be absorbed. There appears to be an insatiable demand at present for China Sugars. Whether this is an artificial manifestation or a genuine, healthy rise the next week should disclose. Shanghai Docks have been rushed up to \$135 for cash and \$145 for July. This is explained by the announcement of a dividend of five taels per share payable on March 4th. People who expected Hongkong wharves to declare a higher dividend than they did last year, have been disappointed for the dividend just announced (15s. 4d. per share) is the same as that of the previous year. Humphreys Estates, since the annual general meeting, have contracted in and have gone down to \$7. Cannot Mr. Alves suggest a good pick-me-up for them? Deferred Indo-China are still in the doldrums, and the demand for this stock is now non-existent. The sensational rise in Union Insurances has been substantiated at \$1,050.

MINISTERING LEAGUE CONCERT.

SATURDAY'S GREAT SUCCESS.

The Ministering League concert on Saturday was a revised and enlarged edition of the one given at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday evening. Much care had apparently been bestowed on the arrangement of the programme, which was a long one, the additional fare provided consisting of excellent songs and piano and violin solos. There was a packed house, H. E. the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., being present unofficially.

With regard to the dancing of the children, nothing remains to be said except that they appeared more perfect—if one can use such an expression—than when they appeared before the public on Wednesday. Some of the little ones were recipients of bouquets. For instance, the Misses Dorothy Avenall, Irene Nolan and Beatrice Pennethather received these marks of public appreciation. The Serpentine Dance by Miss Vyvienne Young was a treat. She received a box of chocolates and a big bouquet, and was compelled to respond although it imposed a great personal strain, for the dance is a long one and executed on the toes.

The flower ballet was a riot of colour and the stage was crammed with representations of the different flowers. Nothing remains to be added to our description of Thursday except that little Cupid caused great merriment when he refused to face the music. He ran back and preferred to promenade. After this we were startled when ladies in the dress circle and the audience down below with one accord shouted out "Mrs. Walker—Mrs. Walker—Mrs. Walker!" Then Mrs. Harris Walker appeared in the midst of the children and smiled her thanks. Rounds and rounds of applause greeted her appearance. It is an axiom that if a venture is to be successful the proper person must be secured to carry it out. The proper person is the one who will somehow manage to find sufficient time and patience to give the proper and necessary attention to the thing he or she takes up. Thus it was with Mrs. Harris Walker who took up the arduous duties connected with arranging the dances and instructing the children and making them perfect. An appreciation of all was characteristically given her on Saturday night.

Professor E. Danenberg rendered on the piano Leachetzi's "Etude Heroique" and Dohnanyi's "Rhapsody in G" in his well-known masterly style. Miss A. Gordon sang "A Perfect Day" sweetly with violin obligato by Miss P. Gordon, but did not respond to the demands for an encore. Mrs. Balcan played "Ire Polonoise Brilliant" on her violin (accompanist Miss Osmond). She gave another selection as well. Mrs. Marley has invested Arditi's "Il Bacio" with a special charm and delighted the house by its rendering, to her own accompaniment. She also sang "Lady Betty." Mr. E. G. Anderson was heard in all his glory in three songs Paggiacci "Prologue," "Elegy" and another. To comment on his singing would be to paint the lily. There was great scope in these songs for the beautiful timbre of his voice.

Mrs. Thornton and Sergeant Canovan were responsible for a humorous dialogue. Broad humour was supplied by Sergeant Canovan, who was in first class form.

Mr. George Grimble rendered valuable assistance at the piano as accompanist in many of the items.

"The Lady Typist" was again well-staged. Mrs. Mackintosh being exceedingly good in her part as the sister of Guyton, the artist. The spoken parts were quite audible on Saturday.

Messrs. Sumner, Bridger, Blackburn, Piercy, Harrison, Mackintosh and Reynolds rendered valuable assistance at both the entertainments.

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The report of the above Company for presentation to the shareholders, at the thirty-fifth Ordinary Annual Meeting, to be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, 4th March, at noon, states:—

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account after allowing for the interim dividend of \$60,000.00 paid in August last and including the balance of \$13,226.02 brought from 1917, is \$288,978.73 which is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To place to Reserve Fund ... \$ 70,000.00

To place to Depreciation Account ... 20,000.00

To pay a final Dividend of \$1.00 per share ... 60,000.00

To pay a bonus of \$1.00 per share ... 60,000.00

To pay a bonus to staff and to carry forward to the credit of next year's account ... 59,570.43

Also to pay a further bonus of \$5.00 per share from Reserve Fund ... 300,000.00

Consulting Committee.—Mr. A. O. Lang was invited to a seat on the Committee in place of Mr. A. H. Skelton. In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. H. P. White, J. H. Wallace and A. O. Lang retire, but offer themselves for election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith who are eligible for reappointment.

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NOTICE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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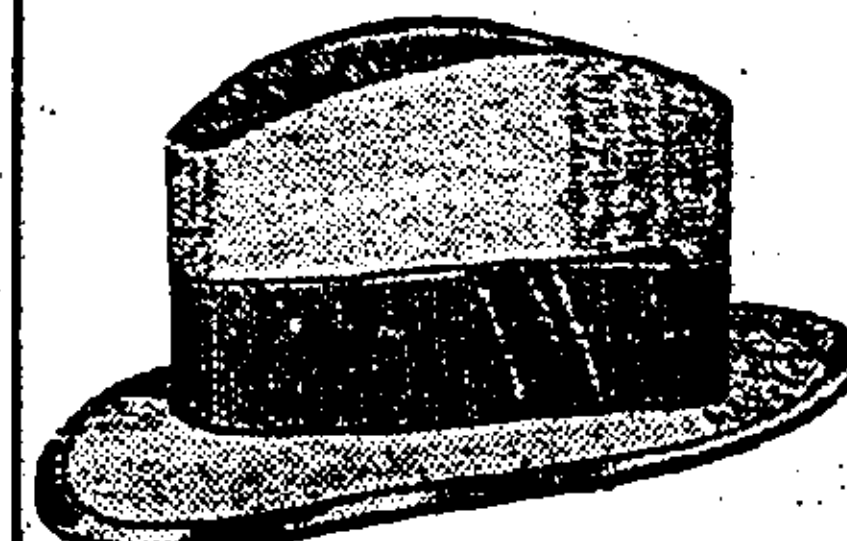
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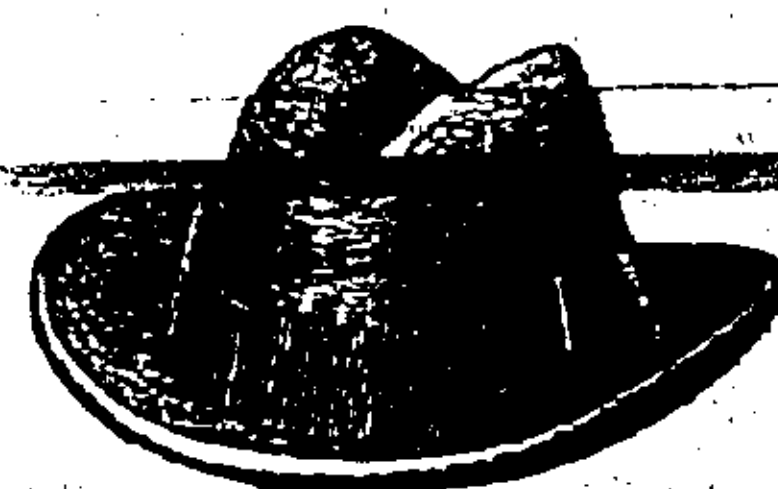
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HONGKONG A. D. C.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

"Pinkie and the Fairies" which will be produced by the A.D.C. on Friday, the 21st March, will undoubtedly rank as the greatest musical show ever attempted by amateurs within recent years in Hongkong. The rehearsals which have been in full swing for some weeks now, all point to the ultimate success of the opening night. "Pinkie and the Fairies" was originally produced in London by Sir. H. Tree at His Majesty's, where it ran for two successive years.

HAVE YOU HAD THE GRIP?

There are certain disorders such as Influenza, or "the Grip," that especially debilitate and make the body an easy prey for more dangerous diseases. Ask those who have had the grip regarding the present condition of their health and most of them will answer: "Since I had the grip I have never been well." They still have profuse perspiration, the persistent weakness of the limbs, the disordered digestion, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart, caused by the thin-blooded condition in which the grip almost always leaves its victim after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are, furthermore, at the mercy of relapses and of complications often very serious.

In an attack of the grip there is a rapid thinning of the blood, and until the blood is built up again there can be no complete recovery of health and strength. In fact the thin blood often results in a lack of nutrition of the nerves that produces a form of nervous trouble called by medical writers "post grippal neurasthenia" following an attack of the grip.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They tone up the whole system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. They also safeguard people from getting influenza by keeping the system in a fit condition to ward off attacks of this disease.

Try Dr. Williams' pink pills without delay if you are a sufferer from the after effects of the grip or any form of debility caused by thin blood. They are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. A booklet full of useful information on "Building Up The Blood" will be sent free to any reader in response to a postcard request to the above address.



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TO-NIGHT!

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SHIPPING NEWS.

FEWER MERCHANT SHIPS.

The quarterly returns of ship-building, the publication of which by Lloyd's Register is now resumed, show that at the close of the quarter ended September 30 last there were 383 merchant vessels of 1,746,933 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom. Of these vessels 373, representing 1,742,083 tons, were steel steamers. The tonnage now under construction is less by about 68,000 tons than that in hand at the end of the June quarter, and less by 132,600 tons than that building at the end of September of last year. It is stated that ferro-concrete vessels are not included, as practically all such vessels now under construction are for Admiralty account. Of the vessels under construction 139 were of between 5,000 and 6,000 tons gross, many more of this size of vessel being built than of any other type. Next in order were vessels of between 3,000 and 4,000 tons, of which 44 were being built, and third place was taken by ships of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, of which there were 41. Only 13 vessels were over 10,000 tons gross. Of these four were less than 12,000 tons, six were less than 16,000 tons, one was between 15,000 and 20,000, and the tonnage of two was between 20,000 and 25,000 tons. During the quarter work was started on 84 steamers of 341,341 tons, and 67 vessels of 256,984 tons were launched. The total number of vessels under construction in the United Kingdom, allied, associated, and neutral countries, was 2,144, of 6,371,383 tons. Of 1,761 vessels of 4,624,454 tons gross, of all types, which were building in the British Dominions overseas and Allied and associated countries, 1,020 vessels of 3,382,709 tons were being built in the United States. The total number of merchant vessels building in the United States consequently exceeds by 537 vessels those building in United Kingdom and the tonnage exceeds that building in this country by 1,633,776 tons. Of the United States total, 494 steamers of 1,169,683 tons were built of wood, and 46 vessels of 59,670 tons were sailing ships. Comparing the construction of more steamers, representing 411,273 tons, building in the United States than in this country. In the numbers and tonnage of merchant vessels under construction the United States, therefore, easily takes first place.

THE CROWN IN A HAT-BOX.
The Crown jewels are now on view at the Tower of London, after having been for months in a thick walled stone vault at Windsor Castle, whither they were secretly removed for protection against Hun air raids. With the same secrecy they were brought back. Two Guards officers and two non-commissioned officers brought them from Windsor Castle. All four were in civilian clothes; the officers wore silk hats and frock-coats and the non-commissioned officers bowler hats and black overcoats. All carried automatic pistols. The £6,000,000 worth of jewels were wrapped up inconspicuously, the Imperial State Crown in a card-board hat-box, the royal sceptre, with its famous Cullinan diamond, in some rough, heavy, red cloth; and crown, coronets, orb, and all the other regalia in insignificant-looking and variegated boxes and parcels. The jewels were placed in two motor-cars. One officer and one non-commissioned officer—specially chosen because they were crack shots sat in each car, and a round-about route to the Tower was taken.

GREEK FINANCIAL POSITION.
M. Negropontis, the Minister of Finance, in a speech in the Greek Chamber recently on the financial situation, said the surplus for 1918, which was expected to amount to 237,000,000 drachmas (£9,115,000) would only reach 163,000,000 owing to the increase in the salaries of members of the Civil Service. The Public Debt of Greece, M. Negropontis continued, now amounted to 1,500,000,000 drachmas. The mobilisation had entailed an expenditure of 500,000,000 drachmas, and the war 500,000,000 drachmas more. In spite of this, however, the deficit for 1919 would only amount to 100,000,000 drachmas, which would be covered by the yield of the new fiscal measure which had been submitted to the Chamber's approval.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Linan
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Taming
SHANGHAI	Suiyang
SHANGHAI	Chenan
SHANGHAI	Teian

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Feb. 24, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilpanas	Java	in port	24th Feb.	Java
Tiliwong	Java	in port	24th Feb.	Shanghai
Tilmarock	Java	22nd Feb.	27th Feb.	Shanghai
Tikini	Java	23rd Feb.	28th Feb.	Shanghai
Tilalip	Macassar	8th Mar.	12th Mar.	Japan

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 25th Feb. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 28th Feb. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Tues., 25th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thurs., 27th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thurs., 27th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Loksang	Thurs., 27th Feb. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yuesang	Fri., 28th Feb. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatsang	Sat., 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 7th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITTE" calling at other ports with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "YAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Borneo by a steamer having 20-25 days each way for passengers and cargo.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kades, Jasselon, Labuan, Tawau and Luluat Davao.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICE.—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

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Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

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American Business a Specialty.

REMEMBER
TEL. NO. 977
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THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

FOOK LEE & CO.,

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE &
SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: 20, 22 & 24 Hillier Street, Phone 1174.
BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road, Phone 1930.

PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—LAND AND
HOUSES at the Peak
Hongkong and Kowloon. Apply
Box No. 112 c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND
DECLARED for the Year
ending 31st December 1918, at
the rate of two pounds five
shillings Sterling together with a
bonus of one pound ten shillings
per share, is payable on and
after MONDAY the 24th day of
February, Current, at the Office
of the Corporation, where Share-
holders are requested to apply
for Warrants.

of DIRECTORS,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1919.

MARIE INJURAN E ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that
all MARINE INSURANCE
OFFICES will be CLOSED for
the transaction of Public Business
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) 25th
instant, and WEDNESDAY, 26th
instant, from 11.45 a.m.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM &
MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1919.

ST. DAVID'S DAY, March 1st, 1919

NOTICE.—The members of
the Welsh Community of
Hongkong will be "at home" to
the Officers and men of the
Naval and Military Services of
Welsh nationality at King
George's Hall, The Seamen's
Institute, Praya East, on the
above date. Tables will be laid
for 7 p.m. and a Concert will be
given by Welsh Artists at 9 p.m.
Invitations will be issued.

W. C. RODNEY,
Hon. Secretary,
H.M.R. Naval Yard.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS.
R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES. BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks ss. & div. \$405.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton ss. b. \$410
North China ss. b. \$124
Unions ss. \$1050 ss. 1040
Yangtze ss. b. \$20
Far Eastern ss. b. \$26

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fire ss. b. \$175
H. K. Fire ss. b. \$335

SHIPPING.

Douglas ss. n. \$94
Steamboats ss. b. \$304
Indos (Pref.) ss. b. \$31
Indos (Def.) ss. b. \$154
Shells ss. \$166
Ferries ss. b. \$57

REFINERIES.

Sugars ss. b. \$116 ss. 117
Malabon ss. b. \$40

MINING.

Kailans ss. b. \$47
Langkats ss. b. & ss. \$24
Rauba ss. b. \$2
Tromps ss. n. \$4
Urals ss. n. \$40

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves ss. n. \$115
Kowloon Docks ss. b. \$155 ss. 158
Shai Docks ss. b. \$132
N. Engineering ss. b. \$244

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals ss. b. \$101
H. K. Hotels ss. n. \$90
Land Invest. ss. b. \$100
H'phreys Est. ss. b. \$7
K'loon Lands ss. b. \$33
L. Reclamations ss. b. \$175
West Points ss. n. \$68

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos ss. b. \$175 ss. 180
Kung Yik ss. b. \$11
Lau Kung Mow ss. n. \$135
Oriental ss. n. \$59
Shai Cotton ss. b. \$150
Yangtze Mills ss. b. \$84

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands ss. n. \$11
Borneo ss. n. \$11
China Light & P. b. \$5
Providents ss. b. \$8
Dairy Farms ss. n. \$28
H. K. Electric ss. n. \$74
Macao Electric ss. b. \$34
Ropes ss. n. \$4
Trams, Low Level ss. b. \$8
Trams, Peak, new ss. b. \$70
Laundries ss. b. \$5.60
Steel Foundries ss. n. \$12
U. Waterboats ss. b. \$134
Watsons ss. b. \$610
Wm. Powell ss. b. \$4
Wiseman's ss. b. \$27

Hongkong, February 24, 1919.

WAR COMFORTS.

CANTON LOCAL RED CROSS WORKERS.

The Canton Local Red Cross
Workers have shipped on
February 18th by kind courtesy
of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire
to the President, British Women's
Work Association, Shanghai,
three cases containing the follow-
ing hospital supplies:—47 flannel
singlets, 13 helpless case
shirts, 15 flannel many-tailed
bandages, 30 cotton many-tailed
bandages, 106 pillow cases, 75
ward cloths, 48 flannel T-
bandages, 15 pairs knitted socks,
1 pair knitted knee-caps,
30 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs knitted
ward slippers, 5 bed jackets, 9
shrouds, 20 knitted swabs, 19
pneumonia jackets, 44 dysentery
pads, 15 pneumonia jackets, 86
ether cloths, 7 beaded milk jug
covers, 1 eye bandage, 10 shrouds,
45 doz. swabs, 30 many-tailed
cotton bandages, 12 ward cloths,
18 dusters, 3 surgical caps, 4
pairs socks, 529 assorted roller
bandages, oddments of wool and
material, 1 box sewing material,
2 boxes of beads, 2 bandage
gollers, 6 packets cotton wool, 1
piece of gauze, 1 piece mosquito
netting, 25 pieces bandaging
material, assortment of men's
clothing, books and magazines.

NOTICE.

BANK OF CHINA HONGKONG.

UNDER instructions from
Head Office Peking a
branch of the above Bank has
this day been established in
Hongkong at No. 20 and 21
Connaught Road and the follow-
ing officers have been appointed
and authorised to sign on behalf
of the Bank.

Mr. Tsunpei Pei, Manager
Mr. D. R. McEuen, Sub-Manager
Mr. Li Hsi Yin, Assistant Man-
ager.

ROYAL

Temos
Machinas
Com

Orthographia
Portuguesa.

Compare the work and then compare the prices.

10" size \$140
14" " 160
18" " 180

We guarantee satisfaction and will gladly send
machines on approval to responsible parties.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone 2487.

"VANITY VAIR."

WELCOME RETURN TO HONGKONG.

We are requested to make a
special announcement with re-
gard to the return season of this
popular company. Owing to un-
foreseen circumstances, the steam-
er which brought Miss Dawn,
Mr. Edgar Warwick's advance
representative, from Shanghai,
was delayed through a break-
down and had to re-
turn to Shanghai. This
brought about the unusual
circumstance of the company
advance agent. Both arrived from
Shanghai yesterday by different
steamers, although the company
actually left that port several
days later than the one
which brought Miss Dawn.
The announcements of the
return of the company did
not, therefore, appear in time for
the original date of opening here
(to-day). Under the circum-
stances, Mr. Edgar Warwick
decided yesterday to defer the
commencement of the season
until Wednesday next in order
that more notice can be given to
the public.

The return season will, there-
fore, commence on Wednesday
next, and we are promised a fresh
set of vanities which are said to
be even better than those which
charmed us all during the first
season a few weeks back.
There are to be some fresh
frocks, new burlesques, further
frivols and heaps of new humour.
What more can heart desire dur-
ing Race Week?

The plans are on view at
Moutrie's for the whole season,
and, as there is bound to be a
rush for seats owing to the short
time in which there is to book, it
is recommended that an early
visit be made to the box office.

TIDE TABLE.

from 24th Feb to 2nd Mar

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 24	10.15	4.15	Mon. 24	10.15	4.15
Tues. 25	10.15	4.15	Tues. 25	10.15	4.15
Wed. 26	10.15	4.15	Wed. 26	10.15	4.15
Thurs. 27	10.15	4.15	Thurs. 27	10.15	4.15
Fri. 28	10.15	4.15	Fri. 28	10.15	4.15
Sat. 29	10.15	4.15	Sat. 29	10.15	4.15
Sun. 30	10.15	4.15	Sun. 30	10.15	4.15
Mon. 1	10.15	4.15	Mon. 1	10.15	4.15
Tues. 2	10.15	4.15	Tues. 2	10.15	4.15

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIA- TION OF HONGKONG.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that
all FIRE INSURANCE
OFFICES will be CLOSED for
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) 25th
instant, and WEDNESDAY, 26th
instant, from 11.45 a.m.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1919.

THE "TELEGRAPH" IS THE FEATURE PAPER.

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for
"CURRENT COIN"
On TUESDAYS for
"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"
On WEDNESDAYS for
"MODERN MODES"
On THURSDAYS for
"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"
On FRIDAYS for
"ROBBIE'S LETTER"
On SATURDAYS for the
"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.
Note the day on which you
favor to feature appears.

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499. 31, Des Voeux Road, Central.
THE CHANDLER, HUDSON & OAKLAND MOTOR CARS
ON HIRE & FOR SALE
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have just received a large Consignment of
CHILDREN'S SKUDDERS & CARS
Inspection Solicited. Price Moderate.
Motor Car and Cycle Repairing is our SPECIALTY.

統 THE 永
辦 WING ON CO., LTD. 安
案 HONGKONG. 有
球 UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, 限
貨 Most up-to-date and Cheapest House 公
品 Prompt attention given to Orders. 司

JUST ARRIVED.

Large Assortment of
Lace Works, Embroideries, Drawn Thread Works,
comprising
Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,
Fillet & other Hand-made Laces.
Exquisite modern designs, Excellent quality,
Moderate prices.
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

NOW READY.

1919

HONGKONG DIRECTORY, DIARY AND BLOTTER

PRICE \$3.00

FROM

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
3, Wyndham Street. Tel. 440.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL

Commencing WEDNESDAY next, the 26th

Edgar Warwick

ANNOUNCES

THE RETURN SEASON OF

VANITY FAIR

WEDNESDAY NEXT

THE RETURN OF THE
FAVOURITES.

Plan at MOUTRIE'S.

WYNAND

FAMOUS

ESTABLISHED



FOCKINK

LIQUEURS

1679

AS PURVEYED

TO ALL THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS



IN THE WORLD

A BRAND OF LIQUEURS WHICH EXCEL IN MERIT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:
HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO
(INCORPORATED IN HOLLAND)
POWELL'S BUILDING.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

GOOD SPORT ON OPENING DAY.

EVENT FAVOURED BY DELIGHTFUL WEATHER.

Hongkong's gain week opened to-day, when the customary large crowd of followers of the Sport of Kings, and many hundreds of others attracted by the purely social side of the occasion, wended their way to the Racecourse at Happy Valley. Though the gathering was, on the whole a happy one—happier than on previous Meetings during recent years, because there was no longer the pall of war dampening enthusiasm and subduing enjoyment—thoughts were naturally entertained of the terrible disaster which occurred twelve months ago, the memory of which undoubtedly kept many Chinese away. The crowd was therefore considerably smaller than usual, which was only to be expected. In consequence of the somewhat shortened training season and the changeable conditions which have characterised it, the Meeting was generally considered to be a more "open" character than usual, and this, of course, interested the opening day with more than ordinary interest. Thus from the sporting standpoint the day was a good one, for surprises were expected and experienced.

From the point of view of entries, there is a distinct advance this year, compared with last, these totalling some 1,020 for the first three days' events, compared with 940 in the 1918 Meeting. This is chiefly because of the larger number of subscription griffins secured this year, the number of old ponies entering being about the same. For the classic event—the Derby—there are 21 entries, compared with 27 last year.

Taking all the races, there are actually 119 ponies entered, as against 107 in the previous year. These are shared between 43 stables. There were 32 stables represented a year ago. Sir Paul Chater heads the list this year, with 14 mounts, being followed by Mr. John Peel and Mr. Cire with 9 each; Mr. Dryadust, 8; Sir Ellis Kadoorie, 6; Mr. G. H. Potts and Mr. Soares, 5 each; Mr. Four of a Kind, Mr. Fash, and Mr. Nemaze, 4 each; the rest being divided between smaller stables.

As usual, the Jockey Club buildings presented a gay appearance, the various boxes being brightly adorned with flags, bunting, etc. And as the forenoon wore on with a steady stream of spectators arriving, the scene in the enclosure was a most animated one. Motor-cars, tram-cars, and rickshaws brought the crowds along, while there was the usual large number of Chinese assembled in the centre of the course. A word should be said here of the excellence of the tramway service, the Tramway Company putting on a large number of extra cars under the supervision of Mr. A. Course, traffic superintendent. The Police also, under the direction of Chief Inspector Kerr and Inspector Garrod, admirably controlled the traffic, pedestrian and otherwise. For the first time, the new fireproof spectators' stands, which replace the old matcheds, were in use. They are eight in number, and, apart from their general convenience, they are far more imposing in appearance than the old-time structures.

The officials for the Meeting are practically the same as last year, the only exception in the list of active officers being that Captain C. H. Goode takes the place of Mr. P. M. Hodgson as second starter. In the list of Honorary Stewards, the name of Vice Admiral Tudor appears for the first time. A notable absentee from the Races was Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., who was always a keen follower of racing and who had for many years attended the Meetings, in which he always took the deepest interest. The duties of Clerk of the Course were again performed by Mr. T. F. Hough, who has a record of more than a quarter of a century's uninter-

rupted attendance at the Races, either as jockey or official, and, as usual, he was a prominent figure to-day, directing affairs with an aptitude born of long experience in his post. The full list of officials is as follows:—

HONORARY STEWARDS.
His Excellency Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.
His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.
His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. T. Tudor, K.C.M.G., C.B.
His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris.
Commandore V. G. Garner, R.N.

STEWARDS.
The Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
His Honour Sir W. Rees Davies, Kt.
Major L. Cassel, D.A.A. & Q.M.G.
T. S. Forrest, Esq.
H. J. Gedge, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. D. Lantale.
G. C. Moxon, Esq.
D. M. Ross, Esq.
N. J. Stabb, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, and G. C. Moxon, Esq.—Stewards in Charge of the Scale.
D. M. Ross, Esq.—Handicapper.
F. B. Marshall, Esq.—Judge.
W. D. Jupp, Esq.—Assistant Judge.
H. P. White, Esq.—Paddock.
H. J. Gedge, Esq.—Starter.
Capt. C. H. Goode—Second Starter.
M. S. Sassoon, Esq.—Time Keeper.
Messrs. Linstead and Davis, Secretaries and Treasurers.
T. F. Hough, Esq.—Clerk of the Course.

Shortly before 12 o'clock His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) accompanied by his A.D.C. Mr. P. J. Wodehouse and a party arrived and were received by Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. Gedge, Sir Paul Chater and Sir William Rees Davies.

Beautiful weather favoured the opening day, and the course, while not heavy, was "holding". The Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, and Chief Inspector Kerr were early upon the scene supervising the preparations for preventions against fire, a fire engine and members of the regular Fire Brigade, under Supt. Lane, being kept ready with steam up adjacent to the Chinese stands.

The general arrangements were attended to by men from all military units under C. S. M. Harley.

The Band of the 18th Infantry, under Bandmaster E. Vassallo, was in attendance, the day's programme being as follows:—
MORNING.
1. Selection, The Byng Boys on Broadway; Ayer.
2. One Step, You're here and I'm there, Kern.
3. Valse, The Eternal, Fall.
4. Little Grey Home in the West, Hermann.
5. One step, Hawaiian Butter-Bfly, Baskett.
6. Selection, Half-past Eight, Rubens.
7. March, The Ragtime Goblin Man, Hume.
8. Galop, John Peel, Hunt.

AFTERNOON.
1. March, "Your King and Country Want You, Rubens.
2. One Step, Ragtime Violin, Berlin.
3. March, A Life on the Ocean Wave, Bending.
4. One Step, Over There, Ochan.
5. Valse, Ecstasy, Sydney.
6. Song, A Perfect Day, Bond.
7. Melodie, Un-Pep d'Armour, Sikes.
8. Selection, Brice-a-Bric, Monckton.

The pari-mutuel was supervised by Messrs. Lowe Bingham and Matthews, Mr. A. R. Lowe being personally in attendance,

assisted by men from various military units and a large number of Chinese assistants, as well as Messrs. A. E. Scott, T. A. Martin, A. J. J. Martin, and Sergeant Rollitt.

Unlike other years the approaches to the Course were singularly free from Chinese stalls and the heavy traffic on the roads hitherto experienced was conspicuous by its absence. There was a fairly large crowd of Chinese in the centre of the course but in the earlier part of the day the Chinese stands were sparsely occupied.

1.—THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$300. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any Season non winners. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Mr Basto's Victory Star, 10.12 (Mr Hill) 1
Mr Cire's Moonlight 10.11 (Mr Moller) 2
Mr H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Dalesman, 11.1 (Mr Reed) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Adams' White Fang, 10.10 (Mr Adams); Mr. Billiards' Losing Hazard 11.01 (Mr Doyle); Mr. Buxey's Excelsior, 10.12 (Mr. Burkhill); Messrs D'Almada & Rocha's Castello Branco, 10.12 (Mr. Kremer); Mr. Dash's Gadfly, 10.12 (Mr Sutton); Mr. Dryadust's Pecksniff, 11.4 (Mr Crockam); Mr. Four of a Kind's Diamond, 10.13 (Mr Brun); Mr. Four of a Kind's Spade 10.12 (Mr Dalgleish); Messrs G. and G.'s Second Fiddle, 10.9 (Mr Knoll); Messrs Gay Bird's Swallow, 11.4 (Mr Gegg); Mr. Goahead's Jessbox, (Mr Sedgwick); Mr. John Peel's Perhaps Not, 10.12 (Mr Johnstone); Mr. Soares' Tambourine, 10.10 (Mr Soares).
Won by many lengths; half a length between second and third. Time 1.12 3/5.

After a bad start, in which White Fang got left, Victory Star shot to the front. Moonlight then drew up but Victory Star increased his lead and won easily, the rest of the field coming in in a bunch with the exception of White Fang who was very many lengths behind.
Pari-mutuel.
Winner, \$15.40. Places:—1st, \$8.20; 2nd, \$4.80; 3rd, \$10.30.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 244 1st \$525
" 237 2nd 150
" 45 3rd 75
Commission 515
Total \$1,265

2.—THE MALDEN STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$300. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this Season 1918-1919 allowed 7 lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr John Peel's Wisdom, 11.1 (Mr Johnstone) 1
Mr Henry Humphreys' Grey Mouse, 10.12 (Mr Knoll) 2
Mr Cire's Firelight 10.12 (Mr Moller) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Fash's Dusky, 11.4 (Mr Dalgleish); Mr. T. F. Hough's Bend Or, 11.1 (Mr Gegg); Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Congo Chief 10.12 (Mr Crockam); Mr. Nemaze's Meymoon, 10.12 (Mr Doyle); Sir Paul's Purify Dahlia, 10.6 (Mr Vida); Mr. D. M. Ross's Grouse, 11.1 (Mr Sedgwick).
Won by a length; half a length between second and third.
Time—1.35.4/5.

After a fair start, Wisdom and Grey Mouse in close company led the field past the football stand with Firelight and Grouse completing the bunch and Purify Dahlia a little further back. Up the incline Wisdom dropped back slightly and Firelight having a slight lead from Grey Mouse, entering the straight, Grouse came to the front with Grey Mouse second and Wisdom coming opposite. Wisdom ridden firmly, Wisdom wore down his companions finishing a length in front of Grey Mouse, Firelight having to be content half a length further back and Grouse just beaten for a place.

Pari-mutuel.
Ticket No. 130 1st \$925
" 248 2nd 284
" 218 3rd 132
Commission 499
Total \$1,820

Pari-mutuel.
Winner, \$10.30. Places:—1st, \$5.80; 2nd, \$3.30; 3rd, \$6.20.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 117 1st \$781
" 250 2nd 223
" 36 3rd 111
Commission \$375
Total \$1,490

3.—THE VICTORIA STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$300. Third \$100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Bona fide griffins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this Season 1918-1919 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr Horsford's Malcombe 10.12 (Mr Hill) 1
Sir Paul's Spotted Sand 11.01 (Mr Vida) 2
Mr John Peel's Sandy 10.12 (Mr Johnstone) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Cire's Deputy Light 10.12 (Mr Moller); Mr. Dryadust's Maybe 10.12 (Mr Crockam); Mr. Fash's Grey Goose 11.01 (Mr Dalgleish); Mr. Hancock's Dan Duke 11.01 (Mr Reed); Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief 10.12 (Mr Knoll).
Won by half a length; one length between second and third. Time—2.11.

Maybe was first off and took a lead of three lengths from Spotted Sand. Essex Chief was third and Sandy last. This order was maintained past the post. At the Bowington Gate, Maybe was leading by a length from Essex Chief, Spotted Sand being a length behind, third, Grey Goose fourth and Sandy still last. At the incline, Grey Goose came up and led by a neck near the rock, Sandy reducing the distance. Round the village bend, Grey Goose and Maybe were together, with Spotted Sand third. Sandy was running seventh and Dan Duke last. There was a good finish. Malcombe came up strongly into the straight and at the distance post was in third position. He went gamely on and won by half a length. Sandy made a brave effort but had to be content with third place.

Pari-mutuel.
Winner, \$245.30. Places:—1st, \$7.60; 2nd, \$6.30; 3rd, \$5.70.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 189 1st \$870
" 124 2nd 248
" 265 3rd 124
Commission 368
Total \$1,610

4.—THE VALLEY STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$300. Third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this Season 1918-1919. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Goahead's Smokebox 11.1 (Mr Knoll) 1
Mr Fireworks' Burst Length 10.12 (Mr Johnstone) 2
Mr. F. S. Gibbings' Torbay 10.12 (Mr Hill) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Adams' Casius, 11.1 (Mr Vida); Mr. Buxey's Victor, 10.12 (Mr. Burkhill); Mr. Four of a Kind's Club, 11.1 (Mr. Dalgleish); Mr. Nemaze's Jayhoon, 10.12 (Mr Doyle); Mr. Lux' Griegria, 11.1 (Mr. Brun); Mr. Nemo's Blighy, 10.12 (Mr Crockam); Mr. Soares' Taranulu, 10.9 (Mr Gegg); Mr. F. W. Satterle's Sea Sand, 11.1 (Mr. Kremer); Mr. Wayfoong's Wedding Bells, 11.1 (Mr Sedgwick).
Won by a length, three-quarters of a length between second and third.
Time—1.36.4/5.

Burst Length went to the front with Torbay, Victor and Smokebox in attendance. At the bend, Smokebox took the lead, Wedding Bells coming up strongly. There was not an exciting finish, and Smokebox retained his advantage, winning from Burst Length by a length.
Pari-mutuel.
Winner, \$95.70. Places:—1st, \$11.40; 2nd, \$6.80; 3rd, \$12.10.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 130 1st \$925
" 248 2nd 284
" 218 3rd 132
Commission 499
Total \$1,820

5.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value one hundred Guinea. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the bona fide property of the same owner or owners. Winner to receive \$500 and 70 per cent, Second \$250 and 50 per cent, Third \$125 and 10 per cent of the Entrance Fees until the Cup is finally won when the Second Pony will receive 75 per cent and the Third Pony 50 per cent of the Entrance Fees in addition to the place money. Entrance \$10. One mile and three quarters.

Mr F. S. Gibbings' Standard Dahlia, 11.07 (Mr Burkhill) 1
Mr Fash's Black Jack, 11.01 (Mr Dalgleish) 2
Mr John Peel's Burning Daylight, 11.01 (Mr Johnstone) 3

Also ran:—Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Tytam Chief 11.01 (Mr Knoll); Mr P. K.'s Anticipation, 11.01 (Mr Kremer).
Won by two lengths, one length between second and third. Time—3.53.3/5.

Black Jack led the field with Standard Dahlia second, Tytam Chief 11.01 (Mr Knoll); Mr P. K.'s Anticipation, 11.01 (Mr Kremer).
Won by two lengths, one length between second and third. Time—3.53.3/5.

Black Jack led the field with Standard Dahlia second, Tytam Chief 11.01 (Mr Knoll); Mr P. K.'s Anticipation, 11.01 (Mr Kremer).
Won by two lengths, one length between second and third. Time—3.53.3/5.

Black Jack led the field with Standard Dahlia second, Tytam Chief 11.01 (Mr Knoll); Mr P. K.'s Anticipation, 11.01 (Mr Kremer).
Won by two lengths, one length between second and third. Time—3.53.3/5.

Pari-mutuel.
Winner, \$7.50. Places:—1st, \$6.50; 2nd, \$18.40.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 457 1st \$1,446
" 399 2nd 413
" 376 3rd 206
Commission 425
Total \$2,490

6.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner \$500. Second \$300. Third \$100. For China ponies, bona fide griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this Season 1918-1919 allowed 7 lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Allowances accumulative. From the two mile post once round and in.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Mountain King 11.1 (Mr Hill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Alexander 11.1 (Mr Johnstone) 2
Mr. Fash's Pink Eye 11.4 (Mr Dalgleish) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Cire's Footlight 10.12 (Mr Moller); Sir Ellis Kadoorie's American Chief 10.9 (Mr Knoll); Sir Paul's Vesuvius Dahlia 10.10 (Mr. Burkhill); Mr. D. M. Ross's Claret 11.1 (Mr Sedgwick).
Won by a short head, a length and half separating second and third. Time—2.24.

A level start. The first past the post was Pink Eye, which held the rails, Vesuvius Dahlia second and Alexander third, half a length behind. The same order was maintained at the back straight, Pink Eye leading by a length, Claret then drew into second place, Alexander lying third, Vesuvius Dahlia fourth and Mountain King fifth. At the football stand, Claret drew level with Pink Eye, Alexander being third and Mountain King fourth. At the bend, Claret was racing neck and neck with Pink Eye, Mountain King being a short head behind. In this order the ponies came into the home straight, when Mountain King and Alexander drew away and were fighting hard for the premier position. There was a fine finish, Mountain King winning by a short head from Alexander.

Pari-mutuel.
Winner, \$27.20. Places:—1st, \$6.80; 2nd, \$6.50; 3rd, \$8.60.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 447 1st \$1,459
" 157 2nd 417
" 409 3rd 208
Commission 516
Total \$2,600

7.—THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Presented. Value \$500 and \$200 to Winner. Second to receive \$300. Third \$100. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a Race. Subscription griffins of this Season 1918-1919 allowed 5 lb. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr G. H. Potts' Valley King 10.12 (Mr Hill) 1
Mr Dryadust's Salamander 11.1 (Mr Crockam) 2
Sir Eli's Kadoorie's Formosa Chief 11.1 (Mr Knoll) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Adams' Crest 11.1 (Mr Vida); Mr. Staves' Siamese Cat 10.12 (Mr Gegg).
Won by a half length, a short head between second and third. Time—2.13.

Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 175 1st \$1,441
" 11 2nd 411
" 310 3rd 205
Commission \$483
Total \$2,540

7.—THE GARRISON CUP.—Presented by the Officers of the Garrison. \$300 added for Winner. Second \$200. Third \$100. For China ponies, Subscription griffins of any Season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous Meetings of one Race 7 lb.; of more than one 14 lb.; at this Meeting 3 lb. extra. Penalties accumulative. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr Cire's Starlight, 10.12 (Mr Moller) 1
Mr Medico's Cornhill, 11.1 (Mr Burkhill) 2
Mr John Peel's Doubtful, 11.1 (Mr Johnstone) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Dash's Firefly, 11.4 (Mr Sedgwick); Mr. Dryadust's Stiggins, 10.12 (Mr Crockam); Mr. Lowe's Variety, 10.10 (Mr Doyle); Mr. G. H. Potts' Blighy King, 11.1 (Mr Hill); Mr. Soares' Black Cat, 10.12 (Mr Gegg).
Won by a neck, a length separating second and third. Time—2.11.4/5.

After two false starts, the ponies got away badly, Variety being left. The first past the post was Starlight, leading by two lengths from Black Cat, with Cornhill third and Variety last. At the Bowington Gate, Starlight led with Black Cat second, Doubtful third and Cornhill fourth. The same order was maintained past the football stand, with a length between each of the leaders, Stiggins falling into last place. Up the hill, Black Cat was half a length behind Starlight, with Doubtful second two lengths behind and Cornhill third half a length. Down the incline, Black Cat was in second place, Doubtful third and Cornhill fourth. Round the bend, Starlight was still half a length in front of Black Cat. Cornhill then got into third place and from thence to second place and forced the pace, with Doubtful third. There was a fine race home, with Starlight and Cornhill fighting hard, Starlight winning.

Pari-mutuel.
Winner, \$63.70. Places:—1st, \$10.70; 2nd, \$5.90; 3rd, \$6.40.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 447 1st \$1,459
" 157 2nd 417
" 409 3rd 208
Commission 516
Total \$2,600

8.—THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Presented. Value \$500 and \$200 to Winner. Second to receive \$300. Third \$100. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a Race. Subscription griffins of this Season 1918-1919 allowed 5 lb. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr G. H. Potts' Valley King 10.12 (Mr Hill) 1
Mr Dryadust's Salamander 11.1 (Mr Crockam) 2
Sir Eli's Kadoorie's Formosa Chief 11.1 (Mr Knoll) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Adams' Crest 11.1 (Mr Vida); Mr. Staves' Siamese Cat 10.12 (Mr Gegg).
Won by a half length, a short head between second and third. Time—2.13.

From a good start, Formosa Chief got away first, Siamese Cat second and Crest third. Crest took the lead by half a length from Olympic Dahlia, Formosa Chief taking third place, with Siamese Cat last. The Chief again went ahead and led into the home straight, when he was challenged by Valley King and Salamander. A beautiful race ensued, Valley King winning by a short head on account of good jockeyship, from Salamander.

Pari-mutuel.
Winner, \$9.00. Places:—1st, \$5.70; 2nd, \$7.50; 3rd, \$7.00.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 72 1st \$1,521
" 576 2nd 424
" 507 3rd 217
Commission 768
Total \$2,910

9.—THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$300. Third \$100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this Season 1918-1919 allowed 10 lb. Winners at this Meeting 5 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Night Hawk 10.10 (Mr Johnstone) 1
Sir Paul's Triumph 10.12 (Mr Burkhill) 2
Mr. Robert MacGregor's Upwood Park 11.07 (Mr Hill) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Cire's Fairy Light 11.1 (Mr Moller); Mr. Dynasty's Vivat 10.12 (Mr Reed); Dr. Forsyth's North Star 11.04 (Mr Sedgwick); Mr. Nemaze's Seyhoon 11.01 (Mr Doyle); Sir Paul's Attraction Dahlia 10.12 (Mr Vida).
Won by a length; a length and half between second and third. Time—2.41.1/5.

After a false start, the ponies got away badly, Fairy Light being left. Night Hawk led, followed by Triumph, with North Star third. The same order was maintained until up the incline, when Seyhoon took second place from Triumph and then displaced Night Hawk in the premier position, Upwood Park coming along in fine style. There was a fine race at the finish between Night Hawk and Triumph, the ponies racing neck and neck, Night Hawk winning by a length.

Pari-mutuel.
Winner, \$15.20. Places:—1st, \$5.50; 2nd, \$5.30; 3rd, \$5.90.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 432 1st \$1,468
" 490 2nd 419
" 10 3rd 209
Commission 519
Total \$2,615

10.—THE RACING STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$300. Third \$100. For China ponies, Subscription griffins of this Season 1918-1919. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$5. Seven Furlongs.

Mr Cire's Moonlight 10.9 (Mr Moller) 1
Dr. Forsyth's Morning Star 10.12 (Mr Sedgwick) 2
Mr B. Basto's Victory Star 11.3 (Mr Johnstone) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Adams' White Fang, 10.10 (Mr Adams); Messrs D'Almada and Rocha's Castello Branco 10.12 (Mr Kremer); Mr. Dash's Gadfly 10.12 (Mr Sutton); Mr. Dynasty's King John 11.7 (Mr Reed); Messrs G. and G.'s First Fiddle 11.1 (Mr Knoll); Mr. Buxey's Hector 10.4 (Mr. Moody); Messrs. Murray and Leitch's Woodway 10.12 (Mr Doyle); Mr. Nemo's Napoe, 10.12 (Mr. Crockam); Sir Paul's Thames Dahlia 11.4 (Mr. Burkhill); Sir Paul's Avon Dahlia 10.12 (Mr. Vida); Mr. G. H. Potts' Turf King 10.9 (Mr. Hill); Mr. Soares' Tambourine 10.10 (Mr. Soares).
Won by a neck, a length and a half between second and third. Time—1.53.4/5.

After a bad start, Victory Star got away, followed by Tambourine. These two led the field until Moonlight, forcing the pace, came up from behind into fifth place, and then took third place at the bend. Morning Star, going very strong, challenged Victory Star for the lead. There was a fine race at the finish, Moonlight coming to the front in great style and winning from Morning Star.

Pari-mutuel.
Winner, \$30.90. Places:—1st, \$12.30; 2nd, \$11.10; 3rd, \$12.30.
Cash Sweep.
Ticket No. 72 1st \$1,521
" 576 2nd 424
" 507 3rd 217
Commission 768
Total \$2,910

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

MANY QUESTIONS EXAMINED.

A communique from Paris says that the International Labour Legislation Commission to-day continued its examination of the British scheme especially concerning any country falling to carry out the provisions of the International Labour Convention to which it is a party.

The Inter-Allied Sub-Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways to-day continued to examine the Anglo-French drafts with regard to the administration of international rivers.

The Great Powers to-day considered the question of the creation of a neutral zone between the Hungarians and Roumanians in Transylvania. It was referred to the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

It was decided that the Allies, as the result of a session of the Polish diet at which the powers of Polish Ministers were confirmed and M. Paderewski was acclaimed, should recognise the Polish Government.

The Danish Minister stated the case of Denmark in regard to Schleswig. This question was referred to the Commission on Belgian Affairs.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

At the full session of the Peace Conference President Wilson read the draft constitution of the League of Nations. M. Leon Bourgeois said one of the most important points was that limiting armaments, no single nation being able to oppose the forces of the League. Each Power necessarily should bring its minimum force to support the rulings of the League. There was a necessity for the League being prepared beforehand in case of necessity and action by an International Committee for the co-ordination of details of military preparedness of all members of the League. M. Bourgeois added "We think there are a few points of which some amelioration might be made." Baron Makino, the Japanese delegate, said he would have later the privilege of addressing certain propositions which he hoped would receive earnest and favourable consideration.—Havas.

SERIOUS INCIDENTS IN BAVARIA.

A message from Munich says that Herr Eisner was going to the ex-Foreign Ministry when he was shot in a small side street with two bullets from behind hitting him in the head. At the Diet in Munich while Herr Eisner, Minister of Home Affairs, was denouncing the assassination of Herr Eisner, several shots were fired from the public gallery. The deputies took panic and Herr Eisner collapsed, hit by a bullet in the left side. Another bullet killed Deputy Osel of the Bavarian Popular Party. Two officials were seriously wounded.

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS.

The Pan-African Congress for the protection of the nations of Africa and peoples of African descent will open at Paris on February 10 and will be attended by delegates, representing the United States, Haiti, West Indies, South America, and the British, French, Belgian and Portuguese Colonies. The claims of the negro race are for international recognition and protection.—Havas.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MOVEMENTS.

President Wilson left Paris on Friday night and will embark for America on Saturday from Brest.—Havas.

Secretary Daniels announces that President Wilson re-embarks at New York for France on 5th March. He spends only a week in Washington, signing the bills rushed through Congress which expires at noon on the 4th.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's TOUR.

H.M.S. New Zealand, with Lord and Lady Jellicoe on board, sailed from Portsmouth this afternoon in a blinding rainstorm and south-westerly gale.

A JAPANESE DENIAL.

M. Matsuo, the secretary of the Japanese delegation, writes to the "Herald" stating that no secret treaty exists between Japan and China.—Havas.

THE AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.

The Nationalist delegates have refused the Admiral's proffered passage to England by the warship Minerva.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

On the Paris Bourse French rentes are firm.—Havas.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH PREMIER'S CONDITION.

M. Clemenceau passed an excellent night.

M. Clemenceau's absence from the conference is likely to be prolonged for his condition is undoubtedly much worse than at first expected. "The Council of ten will now probably defer consideration of the Russian question for several days. The Adriatic problem will doubtless be held up until Signor Orlando's return from Rome. Various small questions remain to be considered by the Council, notably Schleswig, Palestine and Morocco, but only one vital question is entirely untouched, namely the Rhine. The French, British and Americans are entirely agreed on the necessity for removing the German menace. Any dissimilarity of view arises upon the method of securing removal. The French want the Rhine as a strategic frontier. The British think the menace can be removed by disarmament of Germany and other safeguards under the League of Nations.

M. Clemenceau passed a quiet night. It is authoritatively declared that the bullet lodged in the top of the right lung which was touched. Cottini will be tried at the assizes under the law of 1893 whereby assault is liable for the death penalty.

The midnight bulletin says that M. Clemenceau's condition is most hopeful and an operation is unnecessary. The Premier will soon be able to go out if there are no complications by February 23.

M. Clemenceau spent a short time in his garden to-day. The Doctors state the Premier's condition could not be better. They are most satisfied although the wound is more serious than at first supposed. The bullet will not be extracted but will probably be encysted without complications.

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TELEGRAMS.

RE-ELECTION OF MINISTERS.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Re-election of Ministers Bill which abolishes the necessity for re-election of Ministers within nine months of a general election.

THE WAR BILL.

With reference to the Reparation Committee's action in sending back to the Supreme Council the problem of deciding what constitutes reparation, Reuter learns it is realised that it is impossible for Germany to pay the total war costs of the Allies. It is for the Conference to decide what sub-Germany will be called on to pay. This, when obtained, will be divided among the Allies proportionately. It is not anticipated that the division of the amount will present formidable difficulties. It is generally recognised that countries like Belgium, whose industries were totally destroyed, have first claim. M. Tardieu to-night said the Anglo-French considered Germany should be held responsible for all war costs while America was of the opinion that only actual war damages could be demanded. M. Tardieu added that it was calculated that 450,000 private houses were destroyed in France. Their cost must be computed not at pre-war rates but the present cost of re-building. M. Tardieu did not believe the Conference would progress sufficiently to enable the Germans to be summoned to Paris for signature of the preliminary peace treaty within a fortnight of President Wilson's return, but progress was faster than anticipated.

Reuter learns that the interpretation of reparation agreed upon by the Reparation Committee includes indemnities.

BRITISH WORK IN THE NEAR EAST.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, reviewing the great work the British had accomplished in the Near East said that in Mesopotamia we had been securely established for the past two years and the progress there in irrigation, agriculture, introduction of agricultural machinery, education of children and general development of the country had been amazing. More was accomplished in two years than was done in the five preceding centuries. It was a proud record. Similar work was going on in Palestine and in Syria some progress was being made, roads had been constructed, railways laid, wells dug and reopened and the country was paying its way and enjoying hitherto unprecedented prosperity, which had not been attainable under the Turks. In Armenia the inhabitants are enduring intense hardships owing to scarcity of provisions and lack of transport. Missions which have been despatched are doing excellent work at present in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia. This country is feeding 150,000 unhappy refugees. The Government's policy was to repatriate them but this is impossible until means of communication are much improved.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Premier has decided to remain in England for the present and is not returning to France before February 23.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

The message regarding the situation on the Russian battle-fronts says—

In Ukraine, owing to recent divisions in the Government nearly the whole country except a small strip along the coast of the sea of Azov and the provinces of Poltava, Podolia, Volhynia, and Kiev were Bolshevik hands. Doubt was expressed whether the quantities of stores which induced the Bolshevik invasion actually exist. The country has not really been cultivated for the past two years.

In Poland there was local fighting at Posen. The Poles on the eastern frontier are replacing the demoralised Germans with the object of stemming the Bolshevik advance.

Negotiations are proceeding at Lemberg between the Poles and Ukrainians for an armistice although the latter are intermittently bombarding the town.

In the Baltic States little change is reported. The Germans before leaving Riga handed over to the Bolsheviks numbers of heavy trench mortars in exchange for rolling stock to enable transportation of troops to Germany.

In the House of Lords, Earl Curzon declared the Bolsheviks were trying to dispose of the provincial Governments one by one and wanted to release the northern forces for service against General Denikin.

Col. Peel, for the War Office, stated that the recent retirement on the Archangel front was carried out with the smallest losses. The enemy suffered heavily. There was no immediate anxiety as regarded the safety of the forces, although if the Bolsheviks persisted reinforcements might be necessary. Our troops suffer, comparatively little sickness and there were few cases of frostbite owing to the co-operation of Sir E. Shackleton in training the troops.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Copenhagen, Feb. 20. A message from Berlin (Feb. 20) states that the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states the Ministry of Defence has completed a Bill for the formation of a standing army of 150,000 to 175,000 exclusive of officers and non-coms. It is intended to form a brigade in every province. There will be no conscription at present.

Amsterdam, February 21. A Munich message says that the Bavarian Premier, Herr Eisner, was shot and killed by Lieutenant Count Arcovalley, who was mortally wounded by the guard.

Basle, February 21. A message from Berlin states that 35,000 Government troops are advancing towards the Ruhr district. The Spartacists seized the Reichsbank's bullion reserve at Mulheim.

Paris, February 14. Herr Ebert, the newly elected President of the German Republic, said a Bill would be presented to the National Assembly embodying the formation of a National Militia on the Swiss system, with the shortest period of service.

The new German Empire Cabinet includes Herr Scheidemann (Premier), Brockdorff-Rantzau (Foreign Affairs) and Herr Erzberger (Minister without portfolio).

RESUMPTION OF TRADE.

Washington, Feb. 21. The War Trade Board permits the immediate resumption of trade between the United States and the colonial possessions which Germany held in 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

A communique from Paris (Feb. 20) states that the International Labour Legislation Commission continued its discussion on the British scheme and considered a method of ratification and enforcement by the different states of the conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference. The sub commission on ports, waterways and railways to-day interchanged views on amendments to the British draft convention on freedom of transit, which were proposed by the delegations of United States, France, Italy, Greece and Portugal, and the discussion of the first half of the draft is completed.

Paris, Feb. 14. The Japanese delegates contemplated bringing a formal amendment on the question of racial bars to immigration but the proposal was so vast and threatening to prolong the deliberations that it was abandoned for the moment.

GERMANY BREAKS ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

It is officially stated from Berlin that in conformity with the new armistice terms hostilities with Poland were suspended on Feb. 17.

A telephone message from Posen says that notwithstanding the armistice the Germans continued their artillery fire and infantry attacks throughout last night and this morning on the whole Posen front.

GOVERNMENT AND LABOUR.

London, Feb. 21. Mr. Lloyd George at to-day's conference of the Executive of the Miners' Federation stated that the Government was prepared to appoint immediately a Royal Commission with full powers of investigation to report on hours and wages not later than March 31st and questions of nationalisation at some later date. Mr. Smillie stated the Federation might be willing to defer its decision on nationalisation, but must press for an immediate reply to their demands for an increase of thirty per cent. in wages and a reduction in hours. Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Government was unable to give the concession without inquiry. He proposed immediate and thorough investigation and invited the Executive to nominate representatives to serve on the Royal Commission. Mr. Smillie stated the Executive would consider the suggestion, adding that the Executive was unable to finally decide thereon without a conference of delegates.

RELIEVING EASTERN GARRISONS.

London, Feb. 18. In the House of Commons replying to Colonel Burn and Mr. John Jones, Major Guest admitted there was urgent necessity to bring back the territorial battalions from India and the Far East as early as possible. A certain proportion would return to England at a comparative early date. Relief troops for them were being collected very rapidly but some time must elapse before they would be ready to leave England.

GERMAN GENERAL TO BE TRIED.

Paris, Feb. 21. A Constantinople message states that Generalissimo Desperes has ordered the German General Liman von Sanders to stand his trial for ordering the Armenian and Syrian massacres during the war.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

[By Courtesy of the South China Morning Post.] SHANGHAI ELECTIONS.

Shanghai, Feb. 23. The election of councillors of the Shanghai Municipality has resulted as follows:—

Mr. E. C. Pearce (merchant), Proposed by Mr. F. Aymer, seconded by Mr. E. Jenner H. H. W. L. Merriman (merchant), Proposed by Mr. W. C. Sprague, seconded by Mr. J. H. McMichael.

Mr. A. Howard (merchant), Proposed by Mr. A. Stephen, seconded by Mr. D. M. Nissim.

Mr. Ed White (merchant), Proposed by Dr. J. W. Jackson, seconded by Mr. R. E. Wilson.

Mr. T. Tunkiyama (steamship agent) Proposed by Mr. Kodama, seconded by Mr. H. H. Girardet.

Mr. A. Brooke Smith (merchant), Proposed by Mr. J. Johnston, seconded by Mr. A. Stephen.

Mr. H. A. J. Macray (merchant), Proposed by Mr. D. McNall, seconded by Mr. L. Midwood.

Mr. J. H. Dollar (steamship agent), Proposed by Mr. A. Stephen, seconded by Mr. W. C. Sprague.

Mr. C. M. Bain (merchant), Proposed by Mr. R. S. F. McBain, seconded by Mr. E. Jenner H. H. W. L. Merriman.

Members of the present Council.

JAPAN AND MONGOLIA.

Shanghai, Feb. 23. The North China Daily News reports that negotiations are proceeding between Unga and Harbin for the Japanese to take over Russian rights and privileges in Outer Mongolia, but the Russian legation at Peking denies the report.

A SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

Shanghai, Feb. 23. An American engineer named Isaacson off a ship in port has been shot by an Annamite policeman who found him with his Cantonese girl in Yalo Road. Isaacson is in hospital dying. The policeman subsequently shot the young woman who is also dying, and then committed suicide.

SHANGHAI GERMAN DOCTORS.

Shanghai, Feb. 23. Eight German doctors practising in Shanghai have, it is reported, been exempted from repatriation.

THE SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

Shanghai, Feb. 23. The heads of the Northern and Southern delegations have demanded that Peking reveal the text of the Sino-Japanese military pact at the Peace Conference.

SHANGHAI AMERICANS.

Shanghai, Feb. 23. The American community has held the first Washington's Birthday Ball since the war. There was a big Allied attendance.

INFLUENZA IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Feb. 23. The American school has been closed in consequence of an outbreak of influenza. There are twenty-eight cases among the pupils.

SINGAPORE APPOINTMENTS.

Singapore, Feb. 22. Mr. J. W. Murison, Chief Justice at Zanzibar, has been appointed Attorney General in the Straits vice Hon. Mr. G. H. Goodman, appointed Chief Judicial Commissioner.

ANOTHER STRAITS PROTEST.

Singapore, Feb. 22. The Straits Merchant Service Guild have cabled to the Imperial Guild a protest against the requisitioning of the Nore and Novara.

VICTORIA

VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY, TUESDAY
and WEDNESDAY.

PATHE PRESENTS

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

IN

"A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST"

A SPLENDID PICTURE SPECIALLY RESERVED FOR THE RACE WEEK.

Can there be happiness where May is wedded to December?
See "A Daughter of the West" at the Victoria Theatre.

If your wife declared she loved another man would you give her up to him?
see "A Daughter of the West" at the Victoria Theatre.

If you received a mysterious letter saying that your wife was flirting with another man, what would you do?
see "A Daughter of the West" at the Victoria Theatre.

THEATRE

24th, 25th and 26th
FEBRUARY.

TOPSY-TURVY.

BY A CANADIAN COLONEL.

I am a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Commanding Officer—the "father" of a family of 1,000 men with 60 odd officers as assistant-fathers.

Quite contrary to what one might think, I am not as old as Methuselah—only 33, as a matter of fact, I am also a bachelor. Poverty is another of my assets.

Youth and bachelorhood are an excellent combination for a soldier on active service for fighting purposes, but battles only take up a small part of our time. They are rather an inconvenient combination for a Commanding Officer when imitating Solomon at the morning "Orderly Room," but, like the proverbial eel during the spinning process, one gets used to it.

Hearty sinners proved guilty of "Absent without leave," "Drunkness," or "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," are easily disposed of, but after them come the character studies who want to be "paraded before the Commanding Officer."

The sergeant-major saluted and said: "Sir, Private Moore wishes to be paraded. He has received permission from Captain S."

"Very well, sergeant-major," I replied, and wondered casually who Private Moore might be before he was a private, and also what my poverty, youth, and worldly inexperience could do to meet his case, whatever it might be.

Private Moore walked in smartly, saluted, and stood at attention. He was apparently about ten years my junior and I therefore felt capable of telling him anything he wanted to know.

"Sir," said Private Moore, "I wish to be married, and I understand that I require the consent of my Commanding Officer."

"Quite right, Moore," I assured him. "Have you got all the necessary documents? You require a statement from the paymaster as to your balance and a certificate as to the character of your wife."

He produced satisfactory documents, and now the onus of giving consent was thrown on me. I pondered deeply. Here, no doubt, was a case of romantic attachment where a young and penniless Canadian soldier on leave had met an equally young and penniless English girl with a greater capacity for romance than for cooking.

"Moore," said I, "presumably you can support a wife on a private's pay with the aid of the separation allowance; but, my boy, remember that in a few months we will probably be demobilised and your pay will stop soon after discharge. What you have saved from your private's pay will only see you half-way through a honeymoon. Even with my lieutenant-colonel's pay I will be penniless after the war. Think seriously, Moore, before asking an innocent girl to leave a comfortable home and share your poverty. Before giving my consent to this marriage I want to ask you as man to man—have you any money in the bank?"

Opening the pocket of his jacket, Moore produced and handed me a passbook from the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. I opened the book and saw the balance—£3,000. I consented.

FORMOSA CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

There have been complaints that the supplies of crude camphor furnished by the Government Monopoly Bureau to refineries are insufficient to meet the demand for refined camphor. It is now reported that Mr. Suzuki Umeshiro (a prominent member of the House of Representatives and a well-known business man), Mr. Akashi Hattaro, Mr. Hoshino Masando, and a few others are taking steps to amalgamate a number of comparatively small concerns engaged in producing crude camphor in Formosa into a large company. This company will at first have a capital of ¥6,000,000, and is expected to be formally established early next year. It is said that the new concern will take steps to increase the output of crude camphor.

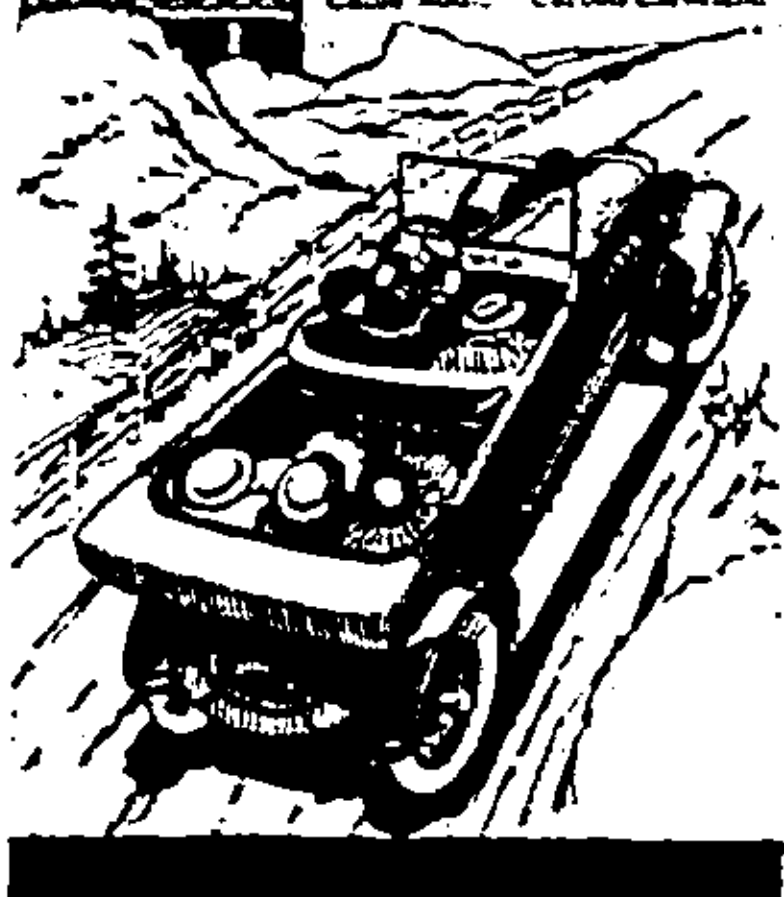
NOTICE.

Columbia Dry Batteries

Strength and Reliability

One of the most important factors in battery life is the quality of the materials used. Columbia batteries are made of the finest materials and are built to last. They are reliable and give a long service life.

SEALERS—Immediate delivery can be made. Write for your copy of the Columbia battery book. It is a guarantee of reliability and service.



AMERICAN BATTERY CO., INC., 100 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION. WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SEND YOU TYPEWRITER REQUISITES. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS CARBON PAPER, ETC.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/1	3/16
60 d/s	3/1	5/16
60 d/s	3/1	7/16
4 m/s	3/1	9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	131	
T/T Japan	142	
T/T India	Nom.	
Demand India	Nom.	
T/T San Francisco	73 3/4	
T/T Java	177	
T/T Manila	N. m.	
T/T France	4,00 1/4	
Demand Paris	401	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/2 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/2 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/2 3/4
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/2 3/4
30 d/s San Francisco and New York	74 3/4
1 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.8
4 m/s. France	4.23
Demand Germany	73 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Manila	149
Demand Singapore	131
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	50 1/4
Sovereign	63 5/8 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	45
Bar Silver, per oz	47 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	"
" 5 "	3 1/2% prem.
Canton	5% dis.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th February, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, 2nd February to FRIDAY, 28th February 1919 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

Hong Kong, 15th February, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE	WEEK DAYS	Every 15 min
100 ft. to 800 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
800 ft. to 1000 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
1000 ft. to 1200 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
1200 ft. to 1400 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
1400 ft. to 1600 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
1600 ft. to 1800 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
1800 ft. to 2000 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
2000 ft. to 2200 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
2200 ft. to 2400 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
2400 ft. to 2600 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
2600 ft. to 2800 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
2800 ft. to 3000 ft.	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 min
10.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 min
12.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min
2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min
8.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	15 min
10.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	15 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office.

John D. HUMPHREYS & SON

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 22nd February.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants who are in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1919.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES

will be held on

TUESDAY, 25th February

and

WEDNESDAY, 26th February.

Special Table d'Hôte Menus will be served in the

MAIN DINING ROOM

at \$2.50 per head and in the

GRILL ROOM

at \$3.50 per head.

TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL.

MAIN OFFICE.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1919.

MONDAY, TUESDAY,

WEDNESDAY and

SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).

February 24th, 25th and 26th and

1st March.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (exclusive of the 1st day).

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1919.

NOTICE.

PREVENT DISEASE

"INSECTOX"

IMPROVED "PEPPEL'S FLY SPRAY"

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of a can of "Household Insectox" and a spray nozzle.

Price \$4.00

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"CRUDE INSECTOX"

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX"

Price 70c per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakihi Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1919.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

BETHLEHEM FIFTHORLIN-OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY the 4th March, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY the 27th February, 1919, until TUESDAY the 4th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1919.

G. P. O.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WISERMAN LTD.

DINNER DANCES

TO-NIGHT

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24th

AND

SATURDAY, MARCH 1st

DINNER \$1.00

DANCE \$1.00

D. M. GOODALL, Manager.

MARTIN'S

APOLASTER

PILLS

For the cure of all kinds of

constipation, indigestion, and

all other ailments of the

digestive system.

Price 1/6 per box.

Available at all chemists and

grocers.

W. H. MARTIN, Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms to Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at noon when the following resolution shall be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—

"In Article 8 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART, Secretary & Manager.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY 27th February, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned)

32 cwt. Pan Head Rivets 3' x 1' to 5'

630 cwt. Pan Head Rivets 3' x 1' to 5'

590 cwt. Pan Head Rivets 3' x 1' to 5'

4 tons Round Mild Steel Bars 3'15" x 16'10"

5 tons Round Mild Steel Bars 5'15" x 16'10"

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 27th Feb. 1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 5 Minden Villas, (Kowloon)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Cherrywood drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa & easy chairs, pile carpets & rugs, pictures etc etc.

Teak sideboard, extension dining table & chairs, dinner wagon, glass & crockery ware etc etc.

Double & single teak wardrobes with mirrors, toilet tables, washstands, toilet crockery etc, etc.

Pantry & Kitchen utensils. Also

Electric light fittings, 2 ceiling fans & 2 desk fans.

1 Chubb's Safe

1 Hand Sewing Machine.

N. H. M. of the above furniture made by L. & C. Crawford & Co.

On View from Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1919.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Francs 45,000,000.

Paid up — " 25,000,000.

(1/4 of the Capital is Francs 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Barthélemy.

General Manager: A. J. Parnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Rue Saint Louis, PARIS BRANCHES: PEKING

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, YUNNAN, HAKOI

FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France

LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank

NOTICES.

THE CIGARETTES WITH THE PEDIGREE

"THREE CASTLES"

THE NEW SIZED

"THREE CASTLES"

SUPER MAGNUMS.

The Big brothers of the "Three Castles" family.

Sold in patent air-tight tins containing 50 Cigarettes.

ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Friday, the seventh day of March, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon when the following resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, that is to say:

1. That the capital of the Company be increased from \$3,000,000.00 to \$4,000,000.00 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$50 each such new shares to participate in any dividend declared after the 7th February, 1919, pro rata with the existing capital.
2. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
 - (a) By the insertion of the words "without the sanction of the Directors" between the word "shall" and the word "except" in line 2 of Article 19.
 - (b) By the addition of the following words at the end of Article 19:— "Provided further that the registration of a transfer of shares whereby the holding of any shareholder is increased beyond 1500 shares shall be conclusive evidence that the sanction of the directors to such increased holding has been given."
 - (c) By the insertion of the letter "(a)" after the figures "101" constituting the number of Article 101 and by the addition of the following paragraph to Article 101:—

"The Board may employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof (and that whether such fund or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with was set aside for the special purpose to which it is proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes; that is to say, in meeting calls or in repaying, improving or maintaining any of the property of the Company or otherwise in the business of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall, in its discretion, think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve fund separate from the other assets."
 - (d) By the addition immediately after Article 101 of a new Article as follows:—

- "101A. (1) The Company in General Meeting may in the year 1919 pass a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise to the extent provided for by this Article the sum of \$1,000,000.00 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000.00 be distributed as follows:—
 - (a) Amongst the persons who are registered as the holders of the issued shares of the Company on such date as the Board shall decide in proportion to the issued shares held by them on that date respectively, and that the Board be authorised to distribute amongst such persons as aforesaid one new unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them and that the Board be further authorised to allot the surplus of unissued shares remaining after such allotment to such persons at such times and on such terms and conditions as they think fit."
 - (2) When such resolution has been passed the Board may allot and issue the 20,000 unissued shares of the Company credited as fully paid up to such persons as are referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in satisfaction of the said bonus to the extent of allotting one unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them respectively, and prior to such allotment the Board may authorise any person on behalf of such persons as aforesaid to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them of such shares credited as fully paid up and in satisfaction as aforesaid and in such proportion as aforesaid and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective."
 - (3) It shall be no objection to resolutions passed under paragraph (1) of this Article that they are passed at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article was confirmed as a Special Resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolutions shall have been given prior to the confirmatory meeting aforesaid."

Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer:

"ELPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th February.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 0.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st March, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong 24th February 1919.

JAPANESE HORSES FOR CHINA.

A Mukden dispatch to the Asahi says that arrangements have been made for the transfer of 1,500 Japanese horses to be withdrawn from Siberia, together with troops, to China for use in the Model National Defence Army which is now in the process of organisation by General Tuan Chi-jui, the ex-Premier. Over 40 officers who were dispatched from Peking, to get delivery of these horses are said to have arrived at Mukden on the 21st instant.

DAY BY DAY.

A meeting of the Church of England Men's Society is to be held to-morrow evening at 8 p.m., in St. Paul's College, when Dr. Everts will lead in a discussion on the Cathedral Ordinance and Regulations.

For Race Week, the Coronet Theatre has secured a big attraction in the five-part photo play "Ruler of the Road." A new Pathe war, in Frank Keenan, is featured in this film, which is marked by remarkably fine acting and magnificent setting. The enterprise of the management in obtaining this special film should be rewarded with full houses.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Dure Jackson, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O., the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Jackson, Bt., and of Lady Jackson, of Stanstead House, Essex, and Vera, elder daughter of Brigadier-General S. E. Maesy Lloyd, Suffolk Regiment, and Mrs. Maesy Lloyd, 3, Orwell Terrace, Dovercourt, Essex.

A Trade Inquiry List issued by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections in packing house machinery, saccharin, rattan, lace, embroideries, fans and canes, general representation, freight and forwarding, atomizers, hydraulic machinery, pumps, metal compressors, display equipment, bath room specialties, clothes hangers, wax fixtures, automobiles, motor boats, motor cycles, shipbuilders' supplies and dental supplies, worsted and woollen fabrics.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The following draws have been made in the H.K.C.C. lawn tennis tournament:—

Open Championship Singles.—A. H. Rumjahn, bye; T. Mashima, bye; B. W. Bradbury, bye; G. Manley, bye; A. H. Crook, bye; Tan Toon Lay, bye; R. Townsend, v. V. Ivanovich; F. A. Redmond v. Wong Po Keung; N. E. Kent v. A. B. Raworth; M. K. Lo, bye; M. P. Lo, bye; S. R. Green, bye; Chua Sin Kah, bye; Yew Man Tsan, bye; A. Morse, bye; E. Crocker, bye.

Open Doubles Championship.—S. H. Dodwell & H. Hancock v. Tan Toon Lay & Chua Sin Kah; A. H. Rumjahn & G. Manley v. B. W. Bradbury & F. G. Thompson; T. Mashima & H. Sakuma v. K. Townsend & E. Crocker; V. Ivanovich & J. M. J. Lopes v. F. A. Redmond & N. E. Kent; S. E. Green & E. Abraham v. A. B. Raworth & A. Morse; C. C. Hickling & A. D. Humphreys v. L. Forster & W. Kay; Yew Man Tsan & Y. C. Chow v. A. H. Crook & A. A. Claxton; M. K. Lo and M. H. Lo, bye.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS BEARED.

Yinchow for Shanghai
Nam Kien for Hongkong
Sichuan for Canton
Waiho for Kowloon
Yenchow for Kowloon
Yenchow for Kowloon
Yenchow for Kowloon
Yenchow for Kowloon
Yenchow for Kowloon
Yenchow for Kowloon

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th February, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packs must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1919

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HOTELS.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

24th, 25th, & 26th. February
9.15 P.M.

Pathe presents

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

IN
A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST.

MATINEE

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 27th
at 5.15 p.m.

THE SLANDER. (By special request.)

Coming. Coming
FREEDONY

VAUDEVILLE CO.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE
TEL. No. 1743. CORONET TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT

FRANK KEENAN

IN

"RULER OF THE ROAD."

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

OVER THE FENCE.

British Gazette No. 489.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL — The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL — The coming seaside resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919)
THE HOTEL MANSIONS — (The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.)

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

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